

7-21-1938

Bulloch Times (Statesboro News-Statesboro Eagle)

Notes

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Originals provided for filming by the publisher.

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SANITARY SYSTEM HALTS MILK LOSS

H. W. Smith
Jeweler
"One Satisfied Customer Tells Another"

Water Held by Corn Land
Soils used for producing a three-year rotation of corn, oats and red clover hold more gallons of water per acre than soils used to produce corn continuously without any fertilizer. It is reported by the South Carolina Experiment Station, in which, manure and phosphate are used. With the proper rotation, the soil will hold 500 more gallons of water per acre than when corn is grown continuously.

"FLASH GORDON'S TRIP TO MARS"
PLUS COMEDY
ADMISSION
 Afternoon, 10c and 20c. Night, 10c and 25c.
 CONTEST HANDLED BY OUT-OF-TOWN MANAGER
DON'T MISS THIS EXTRA BIG SHOW.

FREE BATTERY BOX

Judge Remer Proctor, of Statesboro, visited relatives here Sunday. Montrose Graham is visiting his



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PLUS COMEDY
ADMISSION
 Afternoon, 10c and 20c. Night, 10c and 25c.
 CONTEST HANDLED BY OUT-OF-TOWN MANAGER
DON'T MISS THIS EXTRA BIG SHOW.

WE ARE
THE TELEGRAPH
SERVICE AND
EVERYWHERE

JONES

"OVER TEN YEARS OF

000-mark will be reached before end of the summer. The Stilson

**MEMBERS OF
APH DELIVERY
WIRE FLOWERS**

and Mrs. Lester Stephens, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Newman, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. George Newman, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smoak, all of Savannah; Mr. J. I. Newman and children, Innisburg; Eugene, and Leona Newman, Erie; and Mrs. B. G. Bosley (Mrs. Bosley was formerly Miss Katie Newman); Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Newsum, Erie; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Richardson, Norwalk; Elsie Richardson, Emery Newton; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Richardson (J. Richardson was formerly Miss Kate Newman), Erie; Richard A. Krumpholtz,

Ford, T's

 <p>RADIATOR GRILL GUARDS As Low as \$9c Deluxe Models Chromium Plated \$1.65</p>		<p>Electric Double HOT PLATE \$2.19</p>
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SAVING MONEY FOR THE

Brush

BULLOCH TIMES

AND
THE STATESBORO NEWS
D. B. TURNER, Editor and Owner.
SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 PER YEAR

CARDS OF THANKS
The charge for publishing cards of thanks and obituaries is one cent per word, with 50 cents as a minimum charge. Count your words and send cash with copy. No such card or obituary will be published without the cash in advance.

OUR TOBACCO EDITION

You have in your hand at this moment an edition which features the Statesboro tobacco market opening here next Thursday. The idea which actuated this enlarged edition was the hope that the part of the newspaper and its friends that this effort may make a worthwhile contribution to the promotion of a larger and better market here for the coming season and for all time to come.

The effort involved in getting out an edition of this magnitude would be wasted unless it results in good to those who have made it possible. They are our advertisers—the business men of Statesboro who have helped in the past and who will help in the future to build Statesboro. The publisher says in all candor that this edition was not prompted by selfish motive, but by the desire to do a service to the community.

Without the generous support of the public-spirited builders of this community, this issue would not have been possible. The young lady who quietly went among our business men and placed the proposition before them has invariably come back with cheerful words and a cheerful smile—she reported that everybody felt in to step readily and appreciatively. She said she found it a pleasure to do business with those persons whom she met. For the kindly treatment accorded this solicitor, let this be an expression of appreciation from the publisher.

Sincerely we hope that the coming season may be the best in the history of Statesboro, and that it may be merely a forerunner of many more successful seasons, each of which will be even more satisfactory than that which preceded.

We thank our friends who helped us issue this enlarged paper. We hope this publication will accomplish everything that could be desired.

WHEN BIRTHDAYS CONFLICT

Without saying that we like for our friends to grow old, we are always happy when they have birthdays. Birthdays can only come from living through the days and years, and the experiences of life come from living.

We like birthdays, too, when our friends take time off to celebrate the ripeness of their days and invite other friends to come and celebrate with them. And Sunday was a day of celebration—the like of which this scribe has never seen before. Three invitations to birthday dinner! Naturally enough, no day is long enough to attend to many pleasing events when two of them—fifty miles apart—fall at exactly the same hour.

That was the problem which faced us when Frank Miller and his good wife, newspaper friends at Pembroke, asked us to join them and their other friends in a big event at their rural home in Bryan county, "Needmore Farm," between Pembroke and Lanier. Frank was celebrating his forty-fifth birthday. It so happens that this writer has known Frank all the forty-five years since he began having birthdays, and the invitation to join in the celebration gave us pleasure. But it so happened that another friend and distant kinsman had fixed the celebration of his seventy-ninth birthday with a dinner at exactly the same hour, 1 o'clock. This friend, Wayne Turner, lives exactly twenty miles west of Statesboro. How would it be possible to eat dinner at both places at the same hour? We waited for a solution and didn't get the answer, so we went to the first place to which we were invited.

Then in the evening another friend, Cliff Bradley, was having some of his friends celebrate his fortieth birthday around tables in his back lawn at 8 o'clock. This scribe was among the invited group of friends.

And this brings us to repeat we are always happy when friends have birthdays, for it takes birthdays to make men ripe and useful.

The old-fashioned citizen who used to vote "straight" just for the privilege of carrying a gasoline torch has a son now who can only be kept regular by a relief check.

EDWARDS IN RACE

The formal announcement of T. J. Edwards as a candidate for congress in opposition to Hugh Peterson will be observed in today's issue. Definite declaration of his intention to run was made by Mr. Edwards several weeks ago, therefore his formal declaration of his candidacy is no occasion for surprise.

In years past the name of Edwards has been one to conjure with in the First district, the late Chas. G. Edwards having acceptably represented the district in congress for many years. It may be of interest, then, to the friends of the former congressman to be told that the new candidate is a cousin of that distinguished and much-loved congressman. This is not said, however, with the intention to convey the thought that T. J. Edwards is expected to base his candidacy upon the popularity of anybody else. He will not be a coat-tail rider, and he will ask for support on his own merit.

It has heretofore been said in this column that Mr. Edwards will need to overcome the handicap of comparative limited acquaintanceship throughout the district. In his home county of Evans County, Edwards stands high, and those who speak of him there are manifestly sincere in their endorsement of his candidacy for congress. It speaks well for any man seeking public office when his neighbors rally to his support.

This very day in the town of Clayton the people of Evans and surrounding counties are assembled to give their hearty endorsement to their neighbor at the outset of his campaign. In Clayton it is some coming day. Advance advertising of the occasion states "reports from those who plan to be here on July 21 are an indication of it being the biggest day ever pulled off in Clayton."

Friends declare they believe Tom Edwards will be elected to congress. If he should be, then the First district will not suffer from his election, we believe.

WOMAN'S CLUB HOUSE
A RECREATION CENTER

A considerable number of young people of Statesboro have accepted the invitation extended to them by the Woman's Club to use the club house as a recreational center each Tuesday evening from 8 to 10:30 o'clock. Many kinds of games are enjoyed and a good time in general is had by all. Many citizens of the town have been very generous in giving their services in an effort to make the occasion enjoyable for these young people. The members of the club are serving as hostesses. Other citizens have given games. Special mention should be given to the following: The Tea Pot Grille for lending the nickelodeon, and Mr. Layton, the city engineer, for furnishing transportation for it, both of the five and ten cents stores for contributing games, and the Coca-Cola Company for generous contributions.

"SOME PERSONS WE LIKE"
(From page 1)

(1) Nona Thackston, at Thackston's Pressing Club.
(2) It was Dr. D. L. Deal who brought the motor; he said it was given by Ivy Cribbs, at Silston.
(3) Wayne Turner, who still lives near Sunlit.
(4) Lowell Akins, visiting at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE
I have put in a new stock of underwear, neckties, dress goods, men's and boys' dress shirts, and other wearing apparel.

ELLA VARIETY SHOP
Bulloch County Bank Building,
5 West Main St. Statesboro, Ga.

MAKES BIG GLASSES FREE
ASK YOUR GROCER
KOOL-AID
THE QUINQUIN DRINK WITH VITAMIN D

Public Notice

PHOTOS! PHOTOS!

R. H. HICKS

The old reliable photographer, from Swainsboro, Ga., will be at the Rushing Hotel three days only—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, July 27, 28 and 29—making all size photographs at moderate prices.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED!

Bradley Again Invites
Friends to Celebrate

To the man who enjoys his friends like Cliff Bradley does, a birthday always offers an opportunity for him to gather them around to share the pleasures of his home. Sunday was his fortieth birthday, and it was fitting, therefore, that about forty of his male friends should have been summoned to break bread on the lighted lawn in the rear of his home.

The service rendered by the thoughtful Mrs. Bradley was the finest that could have been desired by a tactful wife, and left nothing to be desired to add to the loveliness of the meal. As an added unique feature, at the same table the Bradley daughter, a lovely young woman, had three of her own young associates who were thus given an opportunity to join in the birthday festivities, the three being Helen Rowe, Alice Kathryn Smallwood, whose fifteenth birthday were two days previous, and Bob Darby, whose fifteenth birthday was on July 10th. Altogether, Sunday was an occasion for delightful birthday celebrations at the Bradley home. Ten years ago Mr. Bradley's birthday celebrated his thirtieth birthday.

Turner Friends Called
To Dine on Birthday

In celebration of his twenty-ninth birthday friends of N. W. Turner, honored citizen of the Port district, were guests at dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Olliff Sunday.

Mrs. Olliff is his daughter, and other members of the family joined with the Olliffs in the celebration of the father's birthday. Present besides Mr. Turner and his wife were also his two brothers, Marion and A. A. Turner, both older than he. Many other members of the family were guests, including a number of ladies and gentlemen who were also of the same generation, as well as many young persons connected with the family.

The dinner was served under the shade trees in the Olliff yard, where long tables were laden with a bounty of such good things as prosperous farm families serve on such occasions.

Friends declare they believe Tom Edwards will be elected to congress. If he should be, then the First district will not suffer from his election, we believe.

Sims

Pet or Carnation 19c
MILK, 3 tall cans 19c
TOMATOES 19c
3 No. 2 Cans 19c
Johnston's Peanut 23c
Butter, 2-lb. Jar 23c
PINK SALMON 10c
Tall Can 10c
MATCHES 10c
3 5c Boxes 10c
APPLE SAUCE 15c
2 No. 2 cans 15c
Best Ever Orange 25c
JUICE, 3 No. 2 cans 25c
PINEAPPLE, Sliced 15c
No. 2 can 15c
Welch's Grape 39c
JUICE, Quart 39c
PORK AND BEANS 5c
16-oz. can 5c
TOMATO JUICE 19c
50-oz. can 19c
Sims' SALAD 15c
DRESSING, Pint 15c
5 O'clock TEA 25c
Lb. 25c
Sims's STARCH 25c
6 Boxes 25c
COFFEE, Pure 25c
Whole Bean, 2 lbs. 25c
Get Our Prices On Tobacco
SHEETS AND TWINE

Sims

Pet or Carnation 19c
MILK, 3 tall cans 19c
TOMATOES 19c
3 No. 2 Cans 19c
Johnston's Peanut 23c
Butter, 2-lb. Jar 23c
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ALL WORK GUARANTEED!

HEAR
SENATOR
WALTER F.
GEORGE
SPEAK AT
METTER

Join the people of Metter and Candler County at their rally on July 28.

THURSDAY, JULY 28

11:30 to 12:30

Eastern Standard Time

and if you can't be there be sure to listen to station.

WSB—WTOC

Atlanta Savannah

Want Ads

ONE CENT A WORD PER ISSUE

NO AD TAKEN FOR LESS THAN TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A WEEK

APARTMENTS FOR RENT—See Mrs. R. LEE MOORE, 231 South Main street. (14jul26)

FOR RENT—Four-room apartment, private bath and garage, at 319 South Main street. (14jul26)

BURIAL VAULTS—When in need of a nice looking, well built burial vault, see BOB HAGAN and save money; phone 3930. (7jul26)

FOR RENT—Small furnished apartment on South Main street; private bath, reasonable. See R. M. BENSON, Sea Island Bank. (21jul26)

FOR RENT—Furnished apartment, private bath, upstairs, on North Main street. CHAS. E. CONE. (30jul26)

ESTRAY—One white sow weighing about 150 pounds, unmarked, left my place July 11th; any information will be rewarded. H. B. DEAL, Route 4, Statesboro. (21jul26)

FOR RENT—August 1st, 7-room bungalow at 121 Inman street; garage, garden, chicken yard, newly painted. Apply SORRIER INSURANCE AGENCY. (21jul26)

Constipated?
ADLERIKA
(2) Brannen Drug Co.

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Sell Your TOBACCO in Statesboro
Visit our Store for Values!

Davis DeLuxe Tires

18 MONTHS GUARANTEE

4.50x21	\$ 6.95
4.75x19	7.25
5.25x17	8.35
5.25x18	8.65
5.50x17	9.45
5.50x18	9.75
6.00x16	10.60

Wizard Batteries

13C, 6 months guarantee... \$2.98 Exchange
13P, 12 months guarantee... \$3.50 Exchange
13A, 18 months guarantee... \$4.80 Exchange
15H, 24 months guarantee... \$5.95 Exchange
17TV, 24 months guarantee \$6.05 Exchange

Good Penn Oil

100% PURE PENNSYLVANIA OIL
2-Gallon Can \$1.45

Western
Auto Associate Store

H. R. CHRISTIAN

39 EAST MAIN ST. STATESBORO, GA.

Next Thursday marks the opening of tobacco selling season in Georgia. We believe you'll be wise to sell your tobacco in Statesboro.

Every day is FURNITURE BUYING time in Georgia. We are sure you'll find it to your best interest to buy your FURNITURE from

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RUSHING'S GOT IT!

Everything In Food.

World's Best
Barbecue and
Brunswick Stew.

Rushing's Pick & Pay

20 WEST MAIN STREET

STATESBORO, GA.

FOUND—Light-weight dark-colored coat was left in wrong car; owner can recover upon payment for this advertisement at the Times office. (30jun16)

FOR RENT—August 1st, 7-room house, newly painted, large garden, chicken yard, garage, pecan trees. Apply in person to owner, 229 S. Zetterower avenue. (7july17)



The Beauty of Our Business is FLOWERS

Statesboro Floral Shop



"When You Say It With Flowers—
Say It With Ours."

Bonded Member
Florists' Telegraph Association
Guaranteed "The Mercury Way."

FEDERAL HOUSING HOME LOANS

Build that new home now! Finance it on the new, low monthly FHA Plan provided by our Federal Government. Our practical experience and financial connections enable us to promptly and satisfactorily handle every feature of the transaction from properly completing the application to the disbursement of the funds.

See, phone or write:

J. C. INGRAM

Suite 2 Johnson Bldg. AUGUSTA, GA. Telephone 1000 (7july16)

NO MORE HOOKEY FOR JOHNNY!

Royal Portable makes good students

A Royal makes writing easier, faster, helps students get higher marks. Latest office type-writer construction and features. Costs only few cents a day.

BANNER STATES PRINTING CO.
27 West Main Street, Phone 421
Statesboro, Ga.

FARM TOPICS

THREE RULES FOR MARKETING CATTLE

Important Points Cited by
University Expert.

By R. C. Ashby, Chief in Live Stock
Marketing, University of Illinois.

To market fat cattle to advantage cattle feeders can do no better than to follow three fundamental rules. Stated briefly the three rules are to avoid overloading the market, to sell competitively and to fit cattle to the market.

In following the first of these rules, shipments will need to be adjusted to the capacity of the market to absorb them. This will require careful team work between cattle feeders and sales agencies on the markets.

To get the full strength of the market, it is necessary to sell competitively on the open competitive market, and to get the best available sales service it is advisable to sell through strong sales agencies.

By fitting cattle to the market, the third rule laid down, is meant watching them closely and selling when they become fat enough to sell to advantage.

The margin a feeder needs to carry cattle in summer—cattle that could be sold in June but might be held until September in anticipation of a higher price—depends largely upon the age of the cattle, it is pointed out.

Calves can be held much better than older cattle since they will continue to make fairly economical gains. Older cattle, however, if fat, gain little if anything during hot weather. Consequently, their entire feed bill during the holding period must be recovered by a higher selling price.

It is believed that a price increase of about 50 cents a month is needed in holding two-year-old steers in summer. Less is needed with calves, especially on 50 cent corn.

Use of Roost Poles for

Turkeys Is Recommended

When poulters reach the age of approximately ten weeks, and no longer need artificial heat, they prefer to roost in the open. At this time they may be transferred from their old brooding quarters to new range where heavy roost poles have been provided, says E. M. Funk, Missouri College of Agriculture.

A tier of roost poles made of 2 by 4 inch material laid sideways, and spaced from 18 to 24 inches apart on a platform of framing material that is 4 to 6 feet high, makes satisfactory roosting quarters for the turkeys. Posts are generally used to support the timbers on which roost poles are placed. Poultry netting or finely woven fencing wire should be used over the roost poles and around the sides of the roosting platform, to keep the poulters from coming in contact with the droppings.

The same location for roosting quarters may be used throughout the summer and the turkeys driven to and from their daily range. This method of management will prevent the use of range some distance from where the turkeys roost. On many farms it is desirable to have them roost near the farmstead as a protection against theft. Where there is no danger of theft, roosting quarters may be changed at the time a rotation of the range is made.

Kafir Corn, Milo Maize

Kafir corn normally grows about 5 1/2 feet high and if fully developed each stalk carries one head about 10 or 12 inches in length, three or four inches in diameter and rather loosely formed. Dwarf milo maize grows four or five feet tall and develops a very compact head, slightly larger in diameter in the center but not as long as kafir and rounded at the base and pointed at the tip. The grain of kafir is white, while that of the milo is reddish orange.

Care in Feeding Horses

Digestive disturbances are among the most common ailments of horses, and a large percentage of these are caused by improper feeding, says F. H. Olivey of the Missouri college of agriculture. While horses may be affected with digestive disturbances at any season of the year, such troubles are more prevalent in the spring and fall. Feed should be of the best quality, and all changes in feed, with a few exceptions, should be made gradually.

Keep Biddy Cool

Hens need assistance from flock owners during warm weather. The hens have elaborate sets of air sacs which communicate with the bronchi and extend into many of the bones. These may be regarded as accessory lungs and assist in regulating body temperature. But these are not so effective but what owners should plan to keep the flock as cool as possible during the summer, says H. M. Scott, poultry husbandry, Kansas State college.



Sell Your Hogs and Cattle on the Biggest and Best Market in the South
FOR FEEDER PIGS AND STOCKER CATTLE
SALE EVERY WEDNESDAY IN THE YEAR
Statesboro Livestock Commission Co.
F. C. PARKER & SON, Managers



INSURANCE is Dollar Protection ---Buy it Wisely

MORE THAN EIGHTY PER CENT OF INSURANCE PROPERTY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY IS PROTECTED BY CAPITAL STOCK FIRE INSURANCE. THERE ARE NO CUT RATE DOLLARS FOR SALE. WE REPRESENT ONLY OLD-LINE STOCK COMPANIES—ALL HAVE BEEN TESTED. LET US SERVE YOU BY BEING YOUR INSURANCE COUNSELLOR. IF CLAIM OCCURS, WE ARE YOUR REPRESENTATIVE.

Statesboro Insurance Agency
STATESBORO, GEORGIA



IT COSTS LESS TO USE SHERWIN WILLIAMS PAINTS

WE SELL

Brick, Lime, Cement, Sand, Gravel,
Tile, Roofing, Plaster, Nails, Glass,
Hardware, Tin, Doors, Windows . . .

Everything in Building Supplies

We would appreciate the opportunity to
quote you on our products

Walter Aldred Company

STATESBORO, GEORGIA

38-40 West Main St.

Phone 224

Sale Under Power in Security Deed

GEORGIA—Bulloch County. Because of default in the payment of a loan, made by the Land Bank Commissioner on behalf of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation under authority of an act of congress of the United States known as the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, secured by a deed to secure debt executed by Mrs. Maud Smith to the Land Bank Commissioner, dated the 12th day of May, 1934, and recorded in the clerk's office of the Bulloch county superior court in book 111, page 289, the undersigned, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, the owner and holder of said deed and the note secured thereby, has declared the full amount of the indebtedness secured by said deed due and payable, and, acting under the power of sale contained in said deed for the purpose of paying said indebtedness, will on the 2nd day of August, 1938, during the legal hours of sale at the court house in said county, sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, for cash, the lands described in said deed, to-wit:

One hundred thirty and nineteen acres of land, more or less, in the 1716th G. M. district of Bulloch county, Georgia, said land being now or formerly bounded on the north by lands of Paul Suddeth, east by lands of S. W. Brack; south by lands of Leroy Bird and lands of Mrs. Chas. Hamilton, and west by lands of S. W. Brack and A. J. Proctor, and being the same land described in the security deed executed by Mrs. Maud Smith to the Land Bank Commissioner, dated May 12, 1934, and recorded in book 111, page 289, in the office of the clerk of the superior court of Bulloch county, Georgia, to the record of which deed reference is hereby made for a more particular description. Subject to first security deed dated May 12, 1934, executed by Mrs. Maud Smith to the Federal Land Bank of Columbia, said security deed being recorded among the records for Bulloch county, Ga. A deed will be executed to the purchaser as authorized by the aforementioned loan deed.

This 1st day of July, 1938.
FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

B. H. RAMSEY, Attorney.

PETITION FOR LETTERS

GEORGIA—Bulloch County.

D. L. Deal having applied for permanent letters of administration de bonis non upon the estate of T. W. Groover, deceased, notice is hereby given that said application will be heard at my office on the first Monday in August, 1938.

This July 6, 1938.

J. E. McCROAN, Ordinary.

PETITION FOR LETTERS

GEORGIA—Bulloch County.

W. C. Right and Mrs. F. C. Rozier having applied for permanent letters of administration upon the estate of F. C. Rozier, deceased, notice is hereby given that said application will be heard at my office on the first Monday in August, 1938.

This July 5, 1938.

J. E. McCROAN, Ordinary.

FOR SALE—One complete second-

hand Hoover vacuum cleaner at a sacrifice price. See HOWEN FURNITURE CO., Statesboro, Ga. (30jun16)

BACKWARD LOOK

TEN YEARS AGO

Bulloch Times, July 19, 1928. Fine watermelon, weighing 36 pounds, brought in by J. H. German. Dorman announces big festival to be held for his patrons on Thursday, July 25.

Bulloch county's citizen soldiers return from encampment at Ft. Moultrie, S. C. Mrs. A. C. Bradley entertained with stag supper in honor of Mr. Bradley's thirtieth birthday, July 25.

Hon. E. D. Rivers, candidate for governor, to speak at court house Tuesday afternoon, July 24. Buyers are named for local tobacco market now about to be opened; at meeting talks were made by Fred T. Lanier, Howell Cone, Cecil Brannen, S. W. Lewis, J. E. McCroan, R. J. Kennedy and R. Lee Moore.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

Bulloch Times, July 18, 1918.

Quentin Roosevelt killed in air fight over Paris.

A. R. Pope called on colored farmers to organize wheat club.

Bulloch county farmers to meet here in four-days' institute.

Allies reported to have captured 12,000 Germans in offensive battle today.

Alexander school had drive for sale of additional War Savings Stamps; sold \$1,590.

Jencks bridge soon to be put in first class condition; matter being handled by Thos. A. Jones and Homer F. Geiger.

Establishment of motor vehicle truck service between Dublin and Statesboro by postoffice department is planned.

Newly registered men, those who have come of age during past year, are to be classified; about 160 of these men.

Twenty-four white boys and five colored have been sent to camp; whites to Fort Screven; colored to Camp Gordon.

THIRTY YEARS AGO

Bulloch Times, July 22, 1908.

James K. Hiner to stump state for Watson for president.

Thousand persons attended school closing at Ewell Park.

James Bird, 35, former citizen of Bulloch, died in Baltimore.

"Notice—I won't do any more gridding for the public at my mill, J. B. Lee."

W. A. Kelly, aged 100 years, seriously ill at home of his son-in-law, W. H. Gray, Clite.

W. A. Groover left Friday for Chicago to visit his brother, Clifford Groover, seriously ill.

Oliver Construction Co. forecloses lien for \$286,514.84 against S. A. & N. Ry. for costs of construction.

Miss Lee Mikell and D. O. DeLoach married at home of bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Mikell.

Senate committee on new counties recommended favorably till to create Georgia county, Meiler the county seat.

FOR RENT—Two apartments, one small furnished and larger one unfurnished, ready for immediate occupancy. MRS. E. H. KENNEDY, 133 North Main street, phone 76-J. (1c)

DONALDSON-SMITH CLOTHING CO.

"OUTFITTERS FOR
MEN AND BOYS"

LAST NOTICE To Delinquent Taxpayers

I HAVE BEEN SERVED WITH NOTICE TO LEVY ALL UNPAID TAX FI. FAS.

WILL BEGIN LEVYING AUGUST 15TH, AND YOU MAY SAVE THIS ADDITIONAL COST BY PAYING BEFORE THIS DATE.

AUGUST 15TH IS THE DATE SET, AND I WILL BE FORCED TO LEVY. THIS JULY 12, 1938.

L. M. MALLARD,
Sheriff.



Bring Your Cattle and Hogs Tuesday, July 26th

WE WILL HAVE PLENTY OF BUYERS FOR ALL CLASSES OF LIVE-
STOCK. WE INVITE OUR PATRONS AND ANY WHO HAVE NOT BEEN TO
OUR MARKET TO COME ON THE ABOVE DATE AND CELEBRATE THE
OPENING OF OUR TOBACCO MARKET.

SERVICE IS OUR MOTTO!

Bulloch Stock Yard

Located on Central of Georgia Railroad, at Dover Road.

O. L. McLEMORE, Manager.

Residence Phone 323

WHEN SEA ISLAND WAS LEADING CROP

Now Coming Back After Long
Absence from County's Farm-
ing Program of Importance.

The article which follows was compiled and presented for publication by County Agent Byron Dyer, and will be of interest to those who are familiar with the conditions affecting sea island cotton:

"They never come back! Students of history say. This may refer to agricultural enterprises as well as in the field realm. This is doubly true in each case, so it seems. Prize fighters just keep trying until given such a lacing that they never recover. Farmers keep trying a crop in spite of failure until they are too bursted to over the results.

"Sea island was 'tops' in money crops for Bulloch county for a long period of time. The days when the fiber from the black seed sold for 75 cents to \$1.25 per pound are still recalled. The Southern mansions built when the long staple was in the 'money' are still here to show of the days dreamed about yet by the older farmers in the county.

"With the advent of the boll weevil in about 1915 and 1916 through 1918 farmers kept taking a beating, the punches landing lower and lower until about 1919 and 1920 the drubbing got them 'down' for a long count. "It has been a score of years since this 'whipping.' During the past few years these farmers have tried to make the king of fiber come back into the money, but without the desired results. For several reasons those that grew the black seed cotton in bygone years thought 1938 was the time to give Sea Island an opportunity to 'come back' as a leading agricultural enterprise in the county that once grew an eighth of the world's supply of high quality fiber. "Some 3,000 acres of land were set aside by leading farmers in lots of 5 to 10 acres in the best adapted areas and planted. L. L. Foss' inventive mind was called into action to perfect a speedier gin, of the stream-lined type with double rollers. This would remove some of the delay experienced in the past in getting the seed and fiber separated.

The crop on many fields seems to be about made, with a higher than expected yield already set. Bill Simmons, John Powell and many other farmers that grew black seed a score of years ago say that the crop is made and that Bulloch farmers will harvest a bale from every two to three acres planted in 1938. Some 900 bales were made from about 4,500 acres in Georgia in 1937.

"The fact that larger tobacco companies expect to find the best tobacco in the areas where sea island cotton once was 'king' of the money crops, along with the fact that farmers in these regions are replacing the long cotton with tobacco makes one wonder if the black seed has a fair chance to 'make come-back.' However, it is being given a fair deal in 1938, and whether agricultural enterprises can make a come-back will soon be known."

PETITION FOR LETTERS

GEORGIA—Bulloch County.

J. W. Woodward having applied for permanent letters of administration upon the estate of Mrs. Ann Lewis, deceased, notice is hereby given that said application will be heard upon said application at my office on the first Monday in August, 1938.

This July 6, 1938.
J. E. McCROAN, Ordinary.

Right Way Sewing Shop

AT

WHITE WAY BEAUTY SHOP

MADE-TO-ORDER KATHERINE

K. FOUNDATION AND HEALTH

GARMENTS.—MAKING OR ALTER-

ING MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

Operated by

MRS. ARTHUR RIGGS

MISS LAURA PHILLIPS

BUY DIRECT FROM MILL

Save 50c to \$1.00 per bag on highest quality poultry mashes containing buttermilk, cod liver oil, yeast and wheat germ oil, properly balanced and completely vitaminized. Hundreds of satisfied users throughout Southeast. Write for low mill prices delivered to you. Manufactured and guaranteed by.

W. L. FAIN GRAIN COMPANY

(Established 1881)

719 HIGHLAND AVE., N. E.

ATLANTA, GA.



SELL YOUR TOBACCO ON THE STATESBORO MARKET

And Buy Your Automobile From

Lannie F. Simmons

DODGE : PLYMOUTH : STUDEBAKER

NEW AND USED CARS



SOCIAL CLUBS PERSONAL

MRS. R. L. BRADY, Editor

Purely Personal

Mrs. Grady Johnston visited in Augusta during the week.
The Minkovitz left Sunday for a business trip to New York.
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Mallard are spending the week at Tybee.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bland are spending the week at Tybee.
Mrs. Walter Johnson was a business visitor in Savannah Thursday.
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Johnson and children spent Thursday at Jasp.
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Johnson were visitors at Tybee during the week.
Elder Walter Hendricks, of Savannah, was a visitor in the city Sunday.
Mrs. J. M. Jones has returned from a two-weeks' stay at Indian Springs.
Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Tyson were visitors at Tybee during the week end.
Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Thompson, of Guyton, were visitors in the city Sunday.
Miss Jeanette Dekle has as her guest her sister, Jane Dekle, of Cordele.
Miss Martha Cowart, of Atlanta, visited friends in the city during the week.
Homer C. Parker is spending several days this week in Atlanta on business.
Mrs. Maude Edge and James Edge were visitors at Tybee during the week end.
Mr. and Mrs. Linton Lanier and children have returned from a week's stay at Tybee.
Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Minkell and two attractive little daughters spent last week at Tybee.
Mrs. Olin Franklin left last week for Atlanta to join Mr. Franklin in making their home.
Mrs. W. C. Graham has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. T. C. Anderson, in Dublin.
Mrs. Jordan Printup and little son, David, have returned from a visit to relatives in Augusta.
Mrs. Z. Whitehurst and children have returned from a visit to her parents in Columbus.
Mrs. Marvin Pittman has as her guest her sister, Miss Catherine Terrell, of New Iberia, La.
Miss Emma Lou Boree, of Collins, is the guest during the week of her aunt, Mrs. J. F. Upchurch.
Mrs. F. A. Smallwood and children have returned from a visit to her brother in Greensboro, Fla.
Mr. and Mrs. Sid Parrish, of Savannah, spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Fred Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Pool have returned to Cumming, Ga., after a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Repard DeLoach.
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Johnson and children and Mrs. Morris and little daughter were visitors in Tybee Sunday.
Mrs. Kermit Carr and little daughter, June, and Hazel Smallwood have returned from a two-weeks' visit in Waycross.
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Chance and children, of Savannah, were guests Sunday of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Shuprine.
Mrs. B. E. Franklin, Mrs. F. J. Jordan, Mrs. W. J. Willie and Mrs. George Bird, of Metter, were visitors in the city Monday.
Mrs. Henry Blitch and little son, Jimmy, of Savannah, are spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mathews.
Mr. and Mrs. R. N. McCroan and Bobby McCroan have returned to their home in Tupelo, Miss., after a visit to relatives here.
Frances and Katherine Alice Smallwood have as their guests for the week Misses Martha Arnsdorff and Annie Mixon, of Amsterdam.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Olliff and son, Billy, and Mrs. Thad Morris and son, Jimmy and Phil, are spending the week at Jacksonville Beach, Fla.
Mr. and Mrs. Joe Watson, accompanied by Mrs. J. H. Watson and Miss Jewell Watson, spent Sunday with Mr. Watson's sister near Lyons.
Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Carr and little daughter, June, left Sunday to spend the week in the mountains of North Carolina and in Washington, D. C.
Mr. and Mrs. Sam Littlejohn and daughter, Julia Katherine, of Gaffney, S. C., were guests Sunday of her brother, Homer C. Parker, and his family.
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Johnson spent Sunday at Swainsboro with his sister, Mrs. Julian Brooks. In the afternoon they attended the ball game in Macon.
Mrs. W. G. Raines is in Savannah with her sister, Mrs. DeLoach, she having been called there ten days ago because of the serious illness of Mr. DeLoach.
Dr. J. H. Whiteside and daughters, Misses Althea and Lenora Whiteside, accompanied by their aunt, Miss Ruth Dabney, spent several days last week in Atlanta.
Mrs. Walter Edge and Mrs. James Bland motored to Savannah Monday to meet Miss Ann Edge and Charlie Passape, who were arriving by boat for a week's visit to her mother.
Mrs. J. C. Collins and little daughter, Frances, of Collins, were guests Sunday of her mother, Mrs. E. H. Kennedy. They were accompanied home for a visit by her little brother, Billy Kennedy.
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Cone spent several days during the week at Cloudland, they having gone to carry Misses Betty Jean Cone, Joyce Smith and Mary Virginia Groover to Girls' Scout Camp Juliette Low, which is an all-southern camp.
Forming a party spending the week at Contentment are Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Ramsey, Mr. and Mrs. Dew Groover, Miss Mary Frances Groover, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Waters, Miss Effie Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Donaldson, and Mrs. T. H. Waters.

WANT SOMETHING SPECIAL FOR FALL?

Mr. A. M. Seligman, who is leaving for the New York market soon will be glad to give your special orders his very best attention.
If interested see him before Saturday noon at THE FASHION SHOP

THE FASHION SHOP

FOR MRS. VARN
Miss Jimmy Renfro entertained informally last Thursday morning for Mrs. Ronald Varn, of Savannah, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. S. J. Crouch. She served an ice course.
Mrs. J. A. Addison complimented Mrs. Varn at another informal party Tuesday afternoon to which she invited a few of the honor guest's friends. A pretty arrangement of gladioli and anthurus lent charm to the rooms in which her guests were assembled for music and chatting. She served a divinity salad with sandwiches and a beverage.
MRS. EDE HOSTESS
Numbered among the lovely social events of the week was the picnic supper given Tuesday evening by Mrs. W. W. Edge on the spacious lawn at her home on South Zetterover avenue honoring her daughter, Miss Ann Welburn, of Woodberry. Bridge was the feature of entertainment. Handkerchiefs were given for high score prizes. Miss Gladys Thayer making high for ladies and Charlie Joe Mathews for men. Cards for cut were given Miss Dorothy Darby. Stationery was her gift to the honor guest. Mrs. Barnes served an ice course and beverage. Invited to meet Miss Welburn were Miss Dorothy Darby, Miss Gladys Thayer and Miss Bobbie Smith. Bill Kennedy, Frank Hook, Charlie Joe Mathews and Chatham Alderman.
VISITING IN FLORIDA
Mrs. Waldo Floyd and children, Waldo Jr. and Virginia Lee, left Saturday for Jacksonville Beach, Fla. They will be joined there Thursday by her mother, Mrs. Verdie Hilliard. After a stay there they will visit relatives in Enterprise, Ala.
MINICK-TEETS
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Minick, of Brooklet, announce the marriage of their daughter, Doris, to Harry Teets, of Sylva. The ceremony was performed very quietly Saturday evening, July 9th.
The bride was becomingly attired in an afternoon costume of ash of roses with navy blue accessories. Her corsage was of orchids.
Mr. and Mrs. Teets will reside in Savannah.
MYSTERY CLUB
Mrs. Cecil Brannen entertained very delightfully Thursday afternoon at her home on Zetterover avenue members of her bridge club, the Mystery Club. A profusion of bright garden flowers were tastefully arranged about her rooms. After the game she served a salad course. A double deck of cards for high score went to Mrs. Edwin Groover, a single deck for low to Mrs. Gordon Mays, and a set of ash trays for cut to Mrs. Frank Simmons. Four tables of guests were present.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Powell, of Jackson, Miss., arrived Saturday for a visit to his mother, Mrs. E. W. Powell.

SAMPLE COPY SPECIAL EDITION BULLOCH TIMES (STATESBORO NEWS-STATESBORO EAGLE)

Bulloch Times, Established 1892. Consolidated January 17, 1917. Statesboro News, Established 1901. Statesboro Eagle, Established 1917—Consolidated December 9, 1920. STATESBORO, GA., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1938 VOL. 47—NO. 19

How Bulloch County Entered Tobacco Field GREW SMALL AREA IN EARLY STAGES

From 10 Acres in 1917, Tonnage Is Expected to Reach Five Million Pounds This Year

Bulloch county has about 4,000 acres of tobacco planted for 1938 that is about 125 per cent normal, which means that the tonnage from this crop should approximate 5,000,000 pounds.
Back in 1917 E. L. Anderson, T. H. Cook and some others grew some tobacco in Bulloch, but from the outcome of those earlier crops they evidently grew the "gypsy" variety: it did not stay long in the same areas. The indications are that the type, variety, or kind of tobacco grown in this section did not speak loud enough in dollars and cents for the enterpriser to take its rightful place until the early twenties.
The lack of a market close enough to sell the weed after harvesting held back the progress of the crop in the Bulloch farming system down. The western part of the county grew a heavier acreage in the early days of the enterprise and sold the crop at Metter, Ten Acres Tobacco.
Planted in Bulloch in 1917
In 1917 there were about 10 acres of tobacco planted here. In 1918 Dr. R. J. Kennedy, W. E. Anderson, J. H. Anderson, the Starlings and others joined in on the new enterprise. The acreage planted in Bulloch grew rapidly in 1919 and 1920, but the reverse in price to the lowest level it had ever been, stopped the progress. It was during this time that the famous story was told about the tobacco grower carrying two extra chickens to market to pay the difference between the price received for his tobacco and the warehouse charges.
The weed took on new life and boomed to about 3,200 acres in Bulloch in 1920, only to fall back to some 1,500 to 1,700 acres in 1920, 1921, and 1922.
In 1918, when Bulloch had about 50 acres of tobacco, two markets were opened in Georgia, one at Douglas and one at Abbeville, with one set of buyers between them. The Bulloch county crop was sold at these two markets.
With the establishing of the market at Statesboro in 1923 the enterprise took on some indications of being a permanent part of the farming program.
Market Prices of Tobacco
Control Production of Crop
The effects of the annual returns from tobacco is not any different from the returns from any other phase of the farming program. When the price is high, the production soon becomes heavy, and when the price is low, the production and interest wanes. Until the market was established in Statesboro most business men and farmers felt that tobacco was just another transient crop from a promotion scheme and that it would only last until the transient need for the promoters had passed.
Bulloch county at one time grew one-eighth of the sea island cotton that was produced in the world. Soils adapted to black seed cotton are also adapted to tobacco in the main, according to many of the leading tobacco buyers and exporters. The Imperial Tobacco Company recognizes this fact. However, Bulloch has other soils adapted to tobacco culture. The majority of the soils in the county are of the Tifton pebbly series, Norfolk loam and sand loam, all of which are good tobacco soils.
With the crop control program in 1934 came even more stability in the weed production. Starting with some 2,000 acres four years ago, the industry has grown gradually as the farm program would permit until it now has reached some 4,000 acres. Low prices such as existed in 1923, or wet years such as 1931, held down the expansion of the crop materially.
With good soil for tobacco and an adapted climate along with other factors pertinent to tobacco production, expansion can be anticipated in Bulloch county. The crop has found a place along with cotton and hops in the economic structure of the farming business of Bulloch county farmers.
Three Popular Brands
Grown in Bulloch County
The flue-cured type of tobacco, frequently spoken of as bright leaf, is the kind grown in this section. It is



Indications Today Point To Increasing Surplus

QUESTION ASKED, WHAT OF PRICES?

Crop of 1937 Added 100 Millions Pounds to World's Surplus Of Tobacco on Hand
What price is tobacco expected to bring in 1938? From an economic point of view the situation is about as follows:
The 1937 crop exceeded disappearance by about 100 million lbs., and present indications are for stocks on July 1 of some 10 to 11 per cent above those of that date in 1937. If the 1938 production is larger than quotas, supplies are likely to be larger than last year. If quotas or less are produced, then supplies will be less than last year. Keep your eye on the July estimate of indicated production and see what direction it takes. Then watch current estimates of business to indicate consumer income trend for the rest of the year.
Purchasing Power
Control Cigarette Sales
Demand for cigarettes is related to change in consumer purchasing power, and the current business depression has reduced the demand for cigarettes. Tax-paid withdrawals were 6 per cent higher in 1937 than in 1936, but during December, 1937, and January and February, 1938, withdrawals were 4.8, 2.3, and 0.8 per cent respectively below those for corresponding months of one year earlier. Business has not advanced any since then, and incomes have been decreasing, which indicates lower consumption of cigarettes in 1938 than in 1937.
See PRICES, page 10
ing was a big industry in this section of Georgia up to about 1850. Many of the cotton planters did not raise enough meat on their farms to supply the home needs.
Before tobacco became an item in Bulloch' farming program, the customary pitch of crop was 12 acres of cotton, eight acres of corn and about three acres of food crops per man on the farm.
Rice, Wine and Silk
Once Leading Industries
When England established a colony south of the Savannah river it was for agricultural purposes. Rice, wine and silk were to make up the major enterprises. Neither cotton, livestock nor tobacco were thought of as possible economic factors in the farming programs to be carried on. Of these only rice survived for any considerable time. However, indigo was soon introduced and for awhile was a profitable crop. Large bounties were offered by England for silk, as she wished to become independent of the other silk-producing areas and produce her own in Georgia, which stimulated its production for quite awhile. After a few lean years and when an unusual winter while killed most of the worms, silk went out.
Indigo was practically replaced by cotton in later years, after the invention of the cotton gin. With the advent of the boll weevil tobacco began to replace some of the cotton acreage.
Previous to the settlement of Georgia, the Indians grew corn, potatoes, beans, pumpkins, sunflowers, and tobacco. Which means that tobacco was not entirely a new enterprise in this section in 1917. However, as a money crop it was new.



H. MINKOVITZ & SONS
EXTEND CONGRATULATIONS TO R. E. SHEPPARD ON HIS MAMMOTH NEW TOBACCO WAREHOUSE . . . AND TO COBB & FOXHALL ON THEIR ENLARGED QUARTERS. STATESBORO NOW OFFERS THE BEST FACILITIES . . . THE BEST PRICES . . . FOR YOUR TOBACCO.
WE JOIN IN EXTENDING TOBACCO GROWERS IN THIS SECTION OF THE STATE A CORDIAL INVITATION TO MAKE STATESBORO THEIR MARKET. . . AN INVITATION TO MAKE H. MINKOVITZ & SONS, STATESBORO'S LARGEST AND FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE, YOUR HEADQUARTERS. SHOP OUR STORE FOR WEARING APPAREL FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY. ALWAYS THE NEWEST STYLES . . . THE LOWEST PRICES CONSIDERING QUALITY . . . THE FRIENDLIEST SERVICE AND TREATMENT. WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE.
Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Hook had as their guests for the week end Mr. and Mrs. Will Hook and Miss Eleanor and Robert Hook, of Washington Court House, Ohio, and John Hook, of Russellville, Ohio.
Miss Harper to MARRY
Friends will be interested to learn of the engagement and approaching marriage of Miss Florence Harper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto T. Harper, of Napa, Calif., to Arthur Presley Lites, of Palo Alto, Calif.
The mother of Miss Harper is the former Miss Mary Cone, of Statesboro, sister of C. E. Cone. The Harpers made their home here for many years, he having been employed at the First District Agricultural College in its early days. For the past several years they have made their home in California, where Mr. Harper is still engaged in agricultural pursuits.
Mr. Lites is himself a southerner also, the family home having been in Florida. He was graduated from Stanford University in 1932.
Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Hook had as their guests for the week end Mr. and Mrs. Will Hook and Miss Eleanor and Robert Hook, of Washington Court House, Ohio, and John Hook, of Russellville, Ohio.

NOTICE!
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Lemons 2 Doz. 25c
CHEESE Lb. 14c
Oleomargarine lb. 12c
Jell-o, any flavor 5c
Jars, Qts., Doz. 75c
Jars, Pts., Doz. 66c
Sure-Jell, Pkg. 11c
Red Vinegar Gal. 17c
LUX, Box . . . 10c
MEAL, Peck . . . 25c
Carnation MILK
3 Tall Cans . . . 21c
Hamburger, Lb. 15c
STEAK, any cut 25c
BARBECUE
L. J. SHUMAN & CO.
PHONE 332 15 WEST MAIN ST.
WE DELIVER

WATCH NEXT WEEK'S PAPER FOR THE MOST STARTLING NEWS IN YEARS

H. MINKOVITZ & SONS
DEPARTMENT STORE
STATESBORO AIR-COOLED FOR YOUR COMFORT GEORGIA

1928-1938
For ten years Statesboro's tobacco market has developed, bringing additional wealth and a wider source of income to Bulloch county.

1901-1938
More than a third of a century has marked the growth and development of the Sea Island Bank, whose experienced management, spirit of friendliness and attention to detail has made it to become traditionally known as the bank of "Safety, Courtesy, Service."

Sea Island Bank
Safety - Courtesy - Service
Member F. D. I. C.

A Georgia Program
By
DEWITT DOWNS
FRANK LAWSON
Atlanta

"A Georgia Program is non-political and non-partisan; it is designed to present to the public the facts about the progressive movements adopted in this state, the details of the services now performed by the various units of government and an analysis of the present and future costs of carrying this 'program of progress' to a satisfactory completion.

Some Georgians, over-zealous in their efforts to push their state along the road of progress, have been critical in the past of the educational facilities provided in this state and have suggested that Georgians spend too little of the state's income upon education. Like many other statements in the field of public affairs, this statement is neither altogether true nor altogether false.

Georgians have not always properly coordinated their educational facilities. But Georgia has always expended a fair share of its total income upon its schools and colleges. Not always has this been in the form of appropriations from the state; frequently, it has been largely through locally levied taxation or even through funds raised more or less informally. But Georgia schools have been as good, in general, as

Georgians could afford to make them. In the past ten years, Georgia has made tremendous strides in the field of education. No state in the nation can present such an enviable record as that attained in the field of adult education in this state between 1920 and 1925, when Georgia led all the United States in the reduction in the number of adult illiterates.

There has been a gradual assumption of responsibility for teachers' salaries by the state during the past two decades. The establishment of the equalization fund for the common schools, the expansion of the authority of the state department of education, and in 1937, the assumption of the responsibility for teachers' salaries for a guaranteed seven months term have marked gradual and impressive advances in the operation of the common schools. The reorganization of the college of the state into a correlated University System, supervised by the board of regents, has meant since 1931, not only more economical and efficient administration

but many other improvements, including, through federal co-operation made possible by the Public Works Administration in 1934, a building program of magnitude and great value.

The cost to the state of its educational system, the common schools and the University System, was approximately \$16,500,000 during the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1938. In addition, local units contributed considerable sums to the operation of the common schools while registration fees, dormitory rentals and various miscellaneous forms of income swelled the total administered by the board of regents for the institutions of higher learning.

The common schools of Georgia received approximately \$15,000,000 during the past fiscal year. This figure included \$8,615,000 paid for teachers' salaries under the guarantee seven months term program, the equalization money from the schools' share of the gasoline tax, much of which also went toward payment of teachers' salaries for additional employment beyond the seven-month period, and the various smaller funds for vocational education, departmental administrative costs and payments to county school superintendents for local administrative items. Approximately \$2,500,000 was expended upon free text books for the children in the common schools.

There are 500,000 white children in Georgia public schools, instructed by 15,000 teachers. The colored school children number 270,000 this year, with 6,000 teachers. The pay of white teachers averages \$85 a month, while colored teachers receive an average of \$30. From these figures, it is not difficult to deduce that total expenditures for the common schools, including text books, must remain at the \$15,000,000 annual figure.

The University System has 750 faculty members and 200 other employees, such as janitors, cooks, and laborers, and an enrollment of 19,000 students, regular and summer term, during the fiscal year just passed. The state gave the system \$1,300,000 for operations, of which \$1,000,000 was paid to the teaching force; \$800,000 of state money, previously appropriated, and an equal amount of federal money, was spent on the building program. Although the University System has not made an appeal for increased funds from the assembly, its increasingly effective work, especially with relation to agriculture, makes

it probable that a larger grant will be needed soon.

The \$16,500,000 is about three times what Georgia spends, directly and otherwise, on its penal system. Education for Georgia children is a sound investment and the expenditure can't be curtailed. Nor would Georgians wish to see it reduced.

Largest spending agency of the state, however, is the highway department, which spends almost forty cents of every dollar that comes into the state treasury. Its operations touch every county of the state.

Next week: Roads Go Everywhere: Georgia is out of the Mud.

PRICES, from page 1

Exports are running ahead of last year. From July, 1937, through April, 1938, the increase in exports over the same period one year earlier was \$4,936,000 pounds. Cigarette consumption continues to increase in foreign countries and as long as American tobacco is allowed to enter this is one of the brightest spots in the flaccid tobacco situation.

According to Deputy Director Williams, of the WPA, now is the time for all good meat to come to the aid of the smarties.

The Low Down From Hickory Grove

Most everybody has something or other in the back of his head which he hopes to do sometime—like going to the Grand Canyon, or watching Sam Chapman hit a home run, or maybe play the guitar.

And I am in the same boat, and I have always wanted to write an essay on vice-presidents—not of the U. S. A., but vice-presidents like where they are 8 or 10 of 'em with some company—and their stenographer will not let you see them.

But I have never been able to write, because I know 2 or 3 of the ducks who are 100 per cent O. K., and they might happen to read my stuff, and I would lose a friend.

But maybe I could make one suggestion. And by doing so, maybe I will not need to write. And if I was a president of one of these companies, with 10 vice-presidents, I would have all of them take a month each year and travel around and call on other vice-presidents who are in conference and cannot see you.

Yours with the low down,
JO SERRA.

Publisher's Announcement

You have before you an enlarged edition of the Bulloch Times especially planned to promote interest in the tobacco industry of this section, which has come to mean so much to the financial interests of every line of endeavor.

The marketing season for 1938 opens next Thursday, July 28th. Statesboro is better than ever prepared to offer a market for the growers of this entire trade area. The merchants of Statesboro are prepared to take care of the needs of the patrons of the local warehouses, and the banks and other industries invite your patronage in their respective lines.

For this issue a large number of extra copies are being mailed out. Many of these will fall into the hands of persons who are not now regular readers of the Bulloch Times. If it should happen that you who read this are not already a subscriber, let this be an invitation for you to become such subscriber.

For exactly forty-six years—since July, 1892—the Bulloch Times has gone regularly into the homes of the people of Bulloch county. Its motive is to serve, and it is to that end this extra effort is being made and his invitation is extended to you to join with us.

If you are not already a subscriber we are inviting you to join us; if you are at present a subscriber and wish to renew your subscription—some of you are now in arrears—we offer you the opportunity herewith to subscribe at a rate of \$1.00 per year for a limited period. Below will be found a coupon which will be accepted as 50 cents in payment for subscription, new or old. This coupon will appear only this one time, and will positively expire on the date shown. Send or bring it to this office with your remittance.

THE PUBLISHER.

THIS COUPON
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When accompanied by one dollar in payment
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VOID AFTER AUGUST 20, 1938

BULLOCH COUNTY BANK

STATESBORO, GEORGIA

Capital, Surplus, Profits and Reserve \$86,000.00



We invite you to sell your tobacco on the Statesboro market and deposit with us. We assure you prompt, efficient, courteous service.

MEMBER OF FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

THANK YOU!

We are entering our twelfth year in business in Statesboro. We owe our success to the thousands of customers we have striven to please. We thank you one and all. We told you when we came here we were bringing low prices to Statesboro. This was true then, and it is true today!

For the coming tobacco season our store will be loaded down with brand new merchandise—the kind you want at the prices you want to pay. Our salespeople are courteous. We appreciate your trade.

United 5c to \$5 Store
15 NORTH MAIN STREET

FARM TOPICS

WILDLIFE AIDS IN CHECKING EROSION

Animals Devour or Trample Scanty Pasturage.

Supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture—WNU Service.

One great difference between domestic and wild birds and animals is the effect they have on the land, particularly on soil erosion. It is common for farmers to pasture fields already injured by erosion—gullied land too rough for machine tillage or patches where running water has taken most of the topsoil.

On such land, pasturage is likely to be scanty. If cattle, sheep or hogs are turned in they usually devour or trample such vegetation as may be left, says Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson of the bureau of biological survey. This increases the erosion damage.

Wildlife, in contrast, lives in and with the natural vegetation that develops in these rough areas not suitable for cropping. Rarely do creatures of the wild contribute to erosion. Rather, they allow vegetation to develop and hold the soil. Farmers can help, too, says Doctor Gabrielson, by seeding or planting quick-growing plants and trees that are soil binders and also provide cover and food for game. Catering slightly to the feeding and nesting habits of the game will attract birds and animals and increase the game crop which sportsmen will be glad to harvest—and pay for the privilege.

Domestic animals are likely to further destroy land that has been injured by cultivation. The same land devoted to wildlife will be preserved and even improved. This contrast often points out the difference between good management and poor management of the rough and less fertile parts of a farm.

Hens Have Colds; Roup More Severe Infection

Much that is called roup is more of the nature of colds and the fowls affected will recover if given clean, dry quarters, free from direct drafts but with ample ventilation, advises an expert in the Rural New-Yorker.

True roup is a more severe infection and it cannot be said that any remedy known to poultrymen is as efficacious to cure it. Any sick birds should be removed from contact with the healthy members of the

flock to prevent spread of the infection. A fowl showing roup in at all severe form is of little or no value, and usually may be disposed of to the advantage of flock and owner.

It should be borne in mind, however, that all colds are not roup and that recoveries from the former under good care may give an unwarranted reputation for value to whatever is used in treatment.

Minerals for Hens

The lime needed by laying hens is cheaply and satisfactorily supplied in crushed oyster shells. A limestone grit may also be used as a source of this element. Milk and the meat scrap, customarily made part of the poultry ration, add other minerals and the addition of iron, sulphur, iodine, etc., as separate ingredients, lacks demonstration of its necessity, if nothing more. While minerals are essential elements of a poultry ration, they are found in the grains and supplements commonly fed, as they are also in the grains and roughage of dairy feeds.

Bone Meal Valuable

Many experiments have been conducted throughout the world to determine the availability of calcium and phosphorus in different forms. Results show that sterilized bone meal is as available as other chemical forms that are soluble in water. Feeding large quantities of minerals to animals that they do not require may be definitely detrimental. Indications of mineral deficiency should be taken up with the agricultural experiment station, where such problems can be investigated and recommendations made according to the requirements.

Weeds Add to Expenses

Weeds are expensive. It is estimated that they cost, on the average, \$2 per tillable acre of soil. That means that on a 100-acre farm, the loss would amount to \$200, a sum that would go far toward paying the taxes on that land. The loss caused by weeds includes not only yields, but also much extra labor, dockage in marketing, poisoning of live stock and increase in plant diseases and insect pests harbored by weeds.

Nests for Turkeys

Where breeding plans include only making the best of things at hand, a good kind of nest for turkeys is the simply constructed A-type coop, according to a poultryman in the Los Angeles Times. In placing these coops for hens, a depression should be scooped in the ground under them and if the weather is dry, three or four gallons of water should be poured in each hole several days before making up the nest. This is to provide a supply of moisture.

FARM TOPICS

FIND GRASS TONIC FOR ANIMAL LIFE

Nature's Gift Ranks With Sunshine, Air, Water.

By G. T. Klein, Extension Poultry Specialist, Massachusetts State College.

Poultrymen are going back to nature as a result of recent findings in scientific laboratories. We have found that short tender grass is one of nature's greatest gifts to animal life, ranking in importance with sunshine, air and water.

When grown on fertile soil, which receive a liberal quantity of finely-cut tender grass every day throughout the growing period, in addition to a well-balanced grain ration, appear to develop a resistance to certain diseases and parasites. They usually grow more rapidly and consume less grain feed than birds reared on a grass-free diet.

The cultivated grasses, such as oats, barley, Sudan, wheat, and rye, when grown on fertile soil, are high in protein, contain about 15 minerals, and all the known vitamins except D. Use of oat plants as much as possible during the year is recommended since these plants are palatable, easily grown and yield a high tonnage.

Where time does not permit cutting and feeding the grass daily, the next best practice is to have the grass available for the birds to range in during the growing period. A combination of the two systems gives excellent results. The main point is to feed the grass when it is young and tender.

The growing of green feeds for poultry seems to offer a way of reducing growing costs and building healthy, vigorous bodies capable of resisting disease and giving greater performance. Because of the saving in grain feeding, good pasturage is now considered to be the most valuable feed crop grown on the poultry farm.

It Takes Time to Clean

the Range for Chickens

Clean range for young chickens is good insurance, according to H. L. Shrader of the United States Department of Agriculture. "Clean range," however, does not mean mere neatness and removal of scraps and refuse. Time is the main "cleansing" agent. A flock takes two years to make a range clean enough to be safe.

Shrader defines a clean range as "one that has been free of chickens for at least two years and in which poultry manure has not been spread." In two years, poultry parasites will die for lack of a chance to multiply. A clean range, free of parasites, gives young chickens a chance to grow without a handicap. An ideal range, Shrader adds, also supplies plenty of shade for the hot summer months and an abundant supply of succulent green feed and fresh water that is not contaminated by parasites.

Calves on Wire

The big problem with little bossy is to keep her dry and out of drafts until she gets well accustomed to this strange world. A wire floor in the calf pen is one way in which to keep the baby dry, says Hoard's Dairyman. Use one-half inch mesh sandscreen on 2 by 4 or 4 by 4 frames. Use No. 9 wire stretched both ways every four inches underneath the sandscreen. The frames should be made in sections about 3 feet square so that they may be removed for cleaning.

Agricultural Notes

Alfalfa cut before the blossom period is likely to winterkill.

Good grain storage on the farm is the first step in conservation.

Twenty-eight degrees above zero is the temperature at which eggs freeze.

The 1937 American cotton crop was 18,700,000 bales, the largest on record.

Wether lambs usually sell at least \$1 a hundredweight higher than ram lambs.

Milk proteins and vitamins are especially needed for good hatchability.

Common salt is the only mineral that is almost always lacking in feeds.

Dairy cows need many minerals. Fortunately, the usual combinations of feeds supply most of them.

The number of women who make their living on farms, according to the last agricultural census, was 939,939.

Alfalfa hay that is green and leafy is a big help in the rearing of hens that are producing eggs for hatching purposes.

Peanut growing as an industry is far more important than generally supposed, outranking silver mining when unsubsidized by the government.

HISTORY OF BULLOCH; PEOPLE WHO BUILT

SOIL ADAPTED TO TOBACCO CULTURE

Offers Inducements to Home-Seekers Who Are Willing Hustle for A Living

On Friday, November 28th, 1902, the Statesboro News published a special edition which portrayed the city of Statesboro and Bulloch county in most favorable light. The edition comprised 48 pages including cover. The news columns were replete with interesting information—current and historic—pertaining to the people who had built the county and city from the earliest days.

Looking through the columns of that edition we have come upon an article which we believe will fit well into this special edition, inasmuch as it is always well to look backward while going forward. Following, therefore, is the history of Bulloch county copied from the special edition of the Statesboro News of November 28, 1902:

Bulloch county was laid out in 1798. It was named in honor of Archibald Bulloch, one of the early settlers of Georgia, who distinguished himself during the Revolutionary War. At that time (1798) the country was practically a great pine wilderness, and what people had come into the new country lived along the Great Ogeechee river.

On account of the rush of emigration further west, the county gained very slowly in population, an in 1860 the population was only about 3,000, and on account of the war the population had increased but little up to 1870. The population gradually increased, and in 1880 eight thousand people lived in Bulloch.

A Decade of Rapid Growth

From 1880 to 1890 was a decade of rapid growth. The population had

reached 14,000 in 1890, and the taxable property during these ten years increased from one million to more than two million. Two-thirds of the population are white. Up to 1880 very few settlers from other states or counties had come into our borders, but since then hundreds of people from all over the country have been attracted to this favored land.

Territory, Location, Etc.

Bulloch county embraces about 800 square miles of territory, being nearly as large as the state of Rhode Island.

There are more than 500,000 acres of land in the county, four-fifths of which is capable of being brought in to cultivation, and only about 93 (7) per cent of the arable land is now cultivated.

There is now over 200,000 acres of good farming lands in the county that is waiting the hand of the tuskman.

Our county is in the southeastern section of Georgia, with the Ogeechee river for its northern and the Canoochee river for its southern boundary. Besides rivers, the county is bountifully supplied with creeks and branches.

Its Topography, Health, Etc.

This is the ideal country for a farmer. The lands are neither too high nor too low. The happy medium between the two is here attained, and the lands lie nearly level, gently sloping to the branches and creeks. It is no uncommon thing to find level stretches of land containing from one hundred to five hundred acres, where every foot could be successfully cultivated. These beautiful plateaus and gently rolling ridges comprise nine-tenths of the county.

The health of the county is good, and will compare favorably with any section. No epidemic has ever visited us, and a man will probably live as long and fall as well here as at any place on the globe. The drinking water is obtained from wells from 25 to 50 feet deep.

We are removed from the malarial marshes of the coast, and yet close enough to get the sea breezes from the Atlantic.

Soil, Products, Etc.

The soil is naturally not rich like the river valleys of the west, but it is capable of yielding fine crops with little manuring.

The subsoil is clay within three to twelve inches of the surface. The lands in their natural state are covered with pines and some oaks, and are easily cleared.

The soil will produce anything that will grow in this latitude. Corn, oats, potatoes, rye, sugar cane, peas, piners, vegetables of all kinds can be raised every month in the year.

The chief money crop of the farmers is sea island cotton, which grows to perfection in this county. Last year we produced about 9,000 bales of that cotton, and the price for ten years has been from 15 to 30 cents per pound. It has brought thousands of wealth to our farmers, and the beautiful residences all over the county attest that fact.

A farmer can raise a bale to two acres with but little fertilizer, and it is about as easily gathered and ginned as the short staple cotton. The belt of country in which this cotton will grow is very limited, and the cotton factors of Bulloch county will compare favorably with the best. It is a big advantage to a farmer (especially the man with small means) to live in a country where farming pays like it does in this county.

All kinds of stock do well here, and do not require feeding more than three months of the year, as they can graze on the wiregrass, which covers the woods, the balance of the year. Our farmers are getting Jersey cows on their places, and they raise their own bacon with little trouble.

All kinds of fruit do well, and very fine peaches, apples, pears and grapes are found here.

The climate here is pleasant and there are no cold winters to prevent people from working. In fact, a farmer can work the year round. The heat of summer is not oppressive like it is further north.

Prices of Lands, Etc.

The prices of lands in the county are from three to twenty dollars per acre, according to improvements and location. There are thousands of acres of virgin pine lands that can be purchased cheap. Improved farms can also be bought at reasonable prices.

Lumber is cheap and saw mills all over the county make it convenient to obtain building material.

A farmer who is living among the washed hills and gullies, and who depends on short cotton for his

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If You Are Looking at New Cars

COME IN AND SEE THE NEW

Ford V-8's for 1938

Two new Ford V-8s are ready for your inspection. If you want low-price motoring at a new level of luxury, you'll be interested in the 1938 De Luxe Ford V-8. It's bigger, more massive looking. It's entirely new in appearance. The Standard Ford V-8 for 1938 is newly styled, with attractive lines. It brings eight-cylinder enjoyment within the reach of anyone who can afford a new car.

S. W. Lewis

PHONE 41

Ford V-8

Interesting History Of Georgia's Tobacco Crop

IS FIRMLY FIXED ON SOUND BASIS

In the Days Before the Civil War was Regarded As Most Important Crop.

(By E. C. WESTBROOK, Cotton and Tobacco Specialist, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.)

Tobacco has been grown in Georgia since the colonies were first established. Up until the invention of the cotton gin and the development of the cotton industry, tobacco was the leading source of revenue and furnished the principal medium of exchange. It was customary in the early colonial days to grow tobacco on new land until the yields began to decline then abandon the old fields for newly cleared ones. Tobacco was considered rather hard on the land. In addition to being grown along the coast during the early history of the Georgia colony, as the settlers pushed further and further inland, tobacco production kept pace with the advancement in the new territory. Back in the colonial days tobacco was hauled from some parts of the interior in hogheads down to the Savannah river near Augusta and there loaded on boats. There is one road near Augusta which is still marked "Tobacco Road."

Approximately 50 years ago considerable tobacco was grown in some parts of North Georgia. Tobacco factories were in operation and these factories had salesmen on the road far and wide and sold various brands of chewing and smoking tobaccos. The Georgia Experiment Station, in 1892, issued a bulletin on tobacco culture.

A few years ago we visited some of the areas in North Georgia, especially Cherokee county, where tobacco was at one time grown and manufactured extensively, to try and find out why the industry had disappeared. The most outstanding reasons given were that the farmers began to grow cotton and some of them to manufacturing whiskey, and those industries were more profitable than

tobacco growing, hence tobacco culture was gradually abandoned.

Attempts were made to revive the tobacco industry in Georgia between 1910 and 1914. A rather large warehouse was built at Pineola, about 28 miles from Savannah, and considerable encouragement was given to production of bright leaf or cigarette tobacco. The late Honorable W. L. Gignilliat and Bill Johnson, of Savannah, were the principal promoters of the project. Effort was made to establish a market at Pineola, but the principal tobacco manufacturers refused to send buyers and the project was abandoned.

The boll weevil was on his way to Georgia, and agricultural workers generally were making every possible effort to find and introduce some new money crops to replace some of the revenue that was being derived from cotton production. Agricultural agents of various railroads were particularly active. Among the agricultural agents particularly active in the introduction of tobacco in Georgia were J. A. Winslow, of the Central of Georgia; W. D. Smith, of the Georgia & Florida; G. B. Eunice and V. L. Collier, of the A. B. & C.; E. L. Ring, of the Southern Railway, and J. M. Purdom, of the Atlantic Coast Line. Some of the individuals and organizations most active in establishing the first tobacco markets and in developing the industry were the Douglas Board of Trade, Douglas; A. P. Brantley Co., Blackshear; A. W. Gaskins, Nashville; Tifton Board of Trade, Tifton, and Lon Dickey, Fitzgerald.

As a result of the World War, consumption of cigarettes greatly increased. A great deal of the prejudice against cigarette smoking had been overcome during the war and that form of tobacco became more popular than ever before. This increased the demand for cigarette tobacco of the lighter or flue-cured type. Farmers who grew tobacco in 1917 and 1918 obtained high prices and the success of these farmers was told to the farmers throughout southern Georgia. As a result, tobacco production in 1918 spread rapidly. A large number of farmers in the Carolinas and Virginia came into Georgia to show the Georgia farmers how to grow tobacco. They charged Georgia farmers a percentage for this in-

struction, usually 10 per cent of the gross sales.

A market was established at Douglas in 1918 and something like three million pounds of tobacco was sold that year at an average of 34 1/2 cents per pound. The success the farmers had with tobacco in 1918 caused a big expansion in acreage the following year. Several Georgia firms employed a large number of demonstrators to instruct the farmers in tobacco production. Among these were the A. P. Brantley Co., Blackshear, and the late A. W. Gaskins, Nashville. A little more than ten million pounds of tobacco was grown in 1919, and ten markets were established that year. Unfortunately, 1919 was a very rainy year and there was a general outbreak of wildfire which greatly reduced the quality of the Georgia crop, so that the following crop was about a million pounds less. In 1921, deflation was on and agricultural conditions were somewhat demoralized. As a result, only five million pounds of tobacco was grown in 1921, which sold for 10 1/2 cents per pound. Production dropped to three and a quarter million pounds in 1922, and then jumped back up to nine million in 1923. From that time on, there was a steady climb upward until the peak of production was reached in 1930, when one hundred and three million and three hundred thousand pounds were produced. The price that year was slightly under 10 cents per pound, and as a result, production dropped the following year to fifty-eight and a half million pounds, which sold for an average of approximately 6 1/2 cents. The next year, tobacco plant beds suffered tremendous losses from a severe freeze in the spring and from a very heavy attack of blue mold. A large percentage of the plants were destroyed, and as a result, only twelve million pounds of tobacco was grown in 1932. Production came back to fifty-nine million pounds in 1933, but dropped back in 1934 to thirty-three million pounds. The price that year was 18 1/2 cents. Production jumped back in 1936 to seventy and three-quarter million pounds, which sold for an average of slightly less than 20 cents per pound. The 1937 crop was 79,500,000 pounds and sold for an average of 19.58 cents per pound, bringing a total of \$15,570,000. This successful crop was grown despite of a heavy loss of plants from blue mold.

Thus it can be seen that the Georgia Experiment Station, in 1892, issued a bulletin on tobacco culture.



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The Most Popular Car at the
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New and Used Cars
Always on Hand

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED TO TAKE CARE OF YOUR NEEDS IN REPAIRS AND PARTS.

YOU TAKE NO CHANCE—GENUINE PARTS—GENUINE WORKMANSHIP.

We Specialize in Used Cars

Georgia Tobacco

(Continued from page 12)

Georgia tobacco industry has had wide fluctuations. If we look at the map showing the location of various Georgia markets we will find that a total of 31 markets were open in Georgia from 1918 to the present time. Out of the 31 markets, only 16 operated in 1937.

Bright tobacco has gradually been finding the areas in which it is best suited during the last twenty years. It has gradually declined in South-west Georgia and in the upper coastal plain section. The areas where tobacco succeeded best have been for the most part in the areas which formerly produced sea island cotton to the best advantage. In those areas there is an abundance of loamy fine sandy soil which produces an excellent quality of bright tobacco.

Because of the great desire on the part of small towns to have a tobacco market, some markets have been attempted in places that did not have sufficient tobacco acreage to support them. Naturally they operated for a time and closed.

Back in the early days of tobacco production in Georgia immediately following the World War, the industry was handicapped because of a large number of promoters and a large amount of ballyhooing. The markets were opened with big barbecues, watermelon cuttings, political speakings, brass bands, etc. Each year, before time for the markets to open, the tobacco manufacturers received estimates from various sections of the amount of tobacco which would be grown. Exaggeration ran riot. As regards most of the estimates, it was difficult for manufacturers to get at the truth of the amount of tobacco that would be sold from time to time, and have furnished a source of sound information regarding tobacco fertilizers, varieties, rotation, disease control, etc. We started in Georgia using 1,000 pounds per acre of an 8-3-3 fertilizer, the fertilizer most commonly used in the Carolinas and Virginia at that time. After a few years we changed the recommendations to an 8-3-5 fertilizer, and our experiments indicate that on many of our soils an 8-3-8 fertilizer is the most profitable. The Tifton Station has developed a very effective method of controlling the much dreaded blue mold disease.

For the first few years after tobacco culture started in Georgia, tobacco warehousemen were vying with

get them to plant tobacco. Finally we were elaborately introduced to the thoroughly aroused audience. Since we were duty bound to stick closely to the facts as regards tobacco production, we always went to such gatherings with fear and trembling. This is the only instance in a large number which we were called on to attend. Some of the railroad officials made special tours over the territories and were elaborately entertained at the principal points on the route. On the trains were, in addition to the officials, news reporters and photographers representing the various daily papers in the state. Citizens at the principal points entertained, pictures were taken, and column after column about the golden week and how it was transforming South Georgia into a land of milk and honey. Those were great days and great experiences; and, as we learn from history, were not much different in introduction of new enterprises in any section of the country.

Unsuccessful attempts were made to grow tobacco in Chattooga, Oglethorpe and Hart counties.

The industry has gone through the promotion stage and has settled down to a steady and sound progressive state. During all of the promotions, ups and downs, and the ballyhooing, efforts were being made by the College of Agriculture, extension service, the University and the Coastal Plain Experiment Station to direct the farmers in methods of growing tobacco which would enable them to derive the greatest return. A very elaborate set of experiments was set up at the Coastal Plain Experiment Station in 1921. These tobacco experiments were in co-operation with the College of Agriculture, and the U. S. Office of Tobacco Investigations in Washington. They were enlarged from time to time, and have furnished a source of sound information regarding tobacco fertilizers, varieties, rotation, disease control, etc. We started in Georgia using 1,000 pounds per acre of an 8-3-3 fertilizer, the fertilizer most commonly used in the Carolinas and Virginia at that time. After a few years we changed the recommendations to an 8-3-5 fertilizer, and our experiments indicate that on many of our soils an 8-3-8 fertilizer is the most profitable. The Tifton Station has developed a very effective method of controlling the much dreaded blue mold disease.

For the first few years after tobacco culture started in Georgia, tobacco warehousemen were vying with

each other for business. In order to obligate the growers to sell their tobacco at their warehouses, the warehousemen furnish the farmers tobacco seed free. Stories were told how warehousemen would furnish farmers with seed of as many as a dozen varieties from the same bag. If a farmer came in and said he wanted Yellow Pryor, the warehouseman went back to the bag and gave him seed of that variety. If another farmer came in and wanted Aunt Nancy's Best, the warehouseman went back to the same bag in the corner of the office and gave him Aunt Nancy's Best. While most of the tobacco seed distributed in Georgia during that period was of the most popular varieties grown in the Carolinas and Virginia, some of it was not the best for Georgia conditions. Some of the varieties produced tobacco that was more suitable for chewing and pipe than for cigarettes. Since the greatest demand after the World War was for the lighter and brighter types for cigarette smoking, in later years the production has changed entirely to varieties which produce that type of tobacco. Many of the varieties that were grown when the industry was first started have disappeared.

It is easy to understand why the tobacco trade has been able to absorb increased production of the bright flue-cured types. Prior to the World War, something like sixteen billion cigarettes were manufactured annually as compared with about one hundred and sixty-five billion for 1937, or more than 1,200 cigarettes per man, woman and child annually. Plug tobacco dropped from one hundred and fifty million pounds to sixty million pounds for the same period.

Tobacco re-planting plants have been established at Tifton, Douglas and Valdosta. In our opinion, the industry is now on a very sound basis. A reputation has been established with the leading companies. The first few years some of the larger manufacturing companies bought very sparingly of Georgia tobacco because they did not believe Georgia growers could produce the type of tobacco which would meet their requirements as well as tobacco produced in old areas by people who had been growing it for generations. Within a short time, however, Georgia demonstrated that she could produce tobacco which rivaled in quality that produced in any other area.

Georgia's tobacco crop is still sold See GEORGIA TOBACCO, page 16



DRINK

Coca-Cola

IN BOTTLES

STATESBORO **Coca-Cola** BOTTLING CO.
STATESBORO, GEORGIA

COBB & FOXHALL

STATESBORO, GEORGIA



We have purchased both of the two old warehouses in Statesboro and will operate them this season as separate warehouses.

The Statesboro Tobacco Market is acknowledged to be the fastest growing tobacco market in the state of Georgia; Statesboro's sales last season of over five million pounds was the record for any market with one set of buyers; Cobb & Foxhall feel that our assistance in getting and keeping a full set of efficient buyers on this market and our efforts in getting satisfactory sales for our customers for the ten years we have operated has contributed materially to the success of this market. We know that the future success of this market is assured and for that reason did not hesitate to invest our money in the purchase of the two warehouses formerly owned by a local corporation.

COBB & FOXHALL solicit your Tobacco Sales for the 1938 Season. Start with us on Opening Day, July 28, and we guarantee you the top of the market on every pile of tobacco sold with us this season. We have had a life-time experience in selling tobacco and feel that our slogan, "WE KNOW HOW," is justified. Our usual efficient and courteous force will be back with us to look after your interests and Mr. E. A. Farlow, who was with us in 1935 and 1936, will again be with us as auctioneer; as an auctioneer, Mr. Farlow "Has What It Takes" to get you a top-notch sale.

The Buying Companies prefer piles of 100 pounds and over, provided you do not mix your grades; and to encourage the packing of larger piles COBB & FOXHALL will offer the same prize this year as we gave last season—that is: We will give a prize of FIVE DOLLARS (\$5.00) each day we have a sale this season to the customer that sells the pile of tobacco that brings the most dollars of any pile sold on our floor that day; pack your good tobacco in large piles and win this prize. Somebody wins \$5.00 every sale and the name of the winner for each day will be published every week.

COBB & FOXHALL, OWNERS AND PROPRIETORS

WAREHOUSES NOS. 1 AND 2
STATESBORO, GEORGIA

SELL YOUR TOBACCO AT SHEPPARD'S NEW TOBACCO WAREHOUSE Statesboro - - Georgia



105,000 feet of scientifically lighted floor space to serve the tobacco growers of my trade territory.

Am prepared to give you the best to be had in selling tobacco.

Begin with me on **JULY 28th.**
Opening Day . . .



R. E. Sheppard, Owner and Prop.
Aulbert J. Brannen, Asst. Sales Manager

HISTORY

Continued from page 11
 money crop, will find that he can succeed much better in this section, and a comparison of the condition of our farmers with those of other sections is all the proof needed. Hundreds of men in the last ten years have come here from different sections of Georgia and from other states and are well pleased with the change.

The People, Society, Etc.

A more hospitable or clever people than those of this county and section cannot be found. All of the white people work, and while negro labor is used a little, it is not depended on altogether as in some sections. Our people are taking an interest in education, and there are numerous good schools in the county. There are also churches of different denominations, and our people are noted for good morals. Strangers who come into our county receive courteous treatment, and are not ostracized on account of their political or religious opinions. The proper rule of conduct will inspire confidence here as quick as anywhere on earth, and whether a man comes from the north or any other section is not taken into consideration. His character and worth are the sole standard of merit.

This section is yet in its infancy so far as industrial progress is concerned, and the past progress and present prosperity augurs what the future is to be.

Temperate Climate

With the climate unsurpassed, with a health atmosphere, with hundreds of thousands of acres of virgin lands, and raising every article that sustains life, and the raising of sea island cotton which annually brings to the pockets of our farmers four hundred thousand dollars, insures twice the present population in the next ten years. That farmer is wise who will leave his gully lands, where there is no timber and where he depends on six cent cotton for money, and cast his lot with our people, and secure him a home in this virtually new and rapidly developing country. He is certain to better his condition and his children after him. Lands are cheap and can be secured on good terms. He will find a market for all he can raise at remunerative prices. He can build a home cheap, as the timber and lumber is right at hand. Not only does general farming pay, but the raising of vegetables, water-

melons, etc., for the market is a growing business.

Indian Village

At the dawn of the last century Bulloch was a great wilderness; in fact, the whole country was one from the Ogeechee river south to the Gulf of Mexico and to the Mississippi river. The Indian still had his wigwam and campfires along the Canoechee river and the whole white population lived along the Ogeechee river, where game and fish could be had by the hardy pioneers who had drifted from the Carolinas and who took up the wild lands given by the state. And up and down the river road from the Emanuel to the Bryan county line the population of the country was gathered; and today where the old river road used to be can be found where the old houses stood near the swamp, and here and there an old graveyard where sleep the heroes of the day and time.

Followed Water Courses

All of the old time settlers followed the water courses and always settled near the rivers and creeks so when they left Ogeechee river they came and settled on the Canoechee, Miti creek, Lotts creek, Black creek, and the Fifteen-Mile creek. A few of the older families like the Cones, Hodges, Williamses, Laniers, Hagins, and a few others came to Bulloch while it was still one of the parishes of Great Britain, and a few held their lands by grant of George III. These old timers who followed the Indians on their march before the invincible tread of the white man were men of heroic build, lofty patriotism and of great courage. Simple in their habits they wore con hide hats and red jeans breeches, and with log cabins and clay floors for their homes; and armed with an old flint and steel gun, they were healthy and happier by far than Rockefeller with his millions. They and their fathers had fled from their persecutors of the old country, and here in this vast wilderness they found that liberty and independence which they had sought. There were no political bosses or even religious theorists to dictate to them the way of life and thought, and each man and woman was as free as the birds that sang in the trees. Many of them had fought in the Revolutionary War.

An individual corn farmer, who a century ago could grow 5 acres of corn, can today, by the use of machines, plant, cultivate, and harvest 20 times that much.

FARM TOPICS

SANITATION WILL HELP SAVE CHICKS

Clean Brooder House Helps Prevent Infection.

By T. T. Brown Extension Poultry Specialist, North Carolina State College, W. W. Service.

Poultry can be one of the most dependable enterprises on the farm, but the birds must be protected from disease. As more birds are raised, and brought into closer contact with one another, the danger of infection increases.

Moving the brooder house to a new location, where it will be on clean ground, will help cut down the chance of infection. Before it is moved, it should be scrubbed thoroughly with a solution of one pound of lye to 15 or 20 gallons of water.

If the brooder house cannot be moved, several inches of the top soil around the house should be taken up and replaced with clean soil from an area where no chickens have ranged during the past year or two.

Keep the brooder house clean, and don't feed anything that will attract flies, such as liquid milk. Flies spread tapeworms.

When the chicks are 10 to 12 weeks old, or as soon as they become well feathered, move them to summer range shelters where they can range on clean land.

It is a good idea to place the range shelter on the lower part of a slope so that it can be moved up the slope occasionally during the summer season. If the shelter cannot be moved, clean it out at frequent intervals. The brooder house runs or yards should be sown to a grazing crop such as Italian ryegrass, wheat, oats, barley, rye, clover, alfalfa, or lespedeza. These crops purify the soil and produce grazing.

Fences on the Contour

Get Rid of Point Rows

Contour farming in a square-fenced field usually makes a number of short rows or point rows in the corners. Many farmers in demonstration areas are getting rid of the point rows, which are a nuisance to cultivate, by rebuilding fences to parallel the curvature of the contour, says Charles R. Enlow, chief agronomist of the soil conservation service.

One farmer, who had a permanent pasture adjoining a cultivated field, added the point rows to the pasture and added some of the pasture at the upper swing of the contour to the cultivated portion of the farm. In the end he had about the same acreage of pasture and cultivated land as before. He protected the grass by not moving the fence until the grass was firmly established.

When land next to a cultivated field has a soil that is rocky, thin, or unproductive, it should not be added to the cultivated portion of the farm.

East Front Laying House

An east front laying house is preferred to the common south front structure, by the Ohio experiment station, after seven years of experience. During ten months of the year, direct sunlight can enter the east front and penetrate to practically the entire interior. On the other hand, direct sunlight can enter the south front only during the winter months, when it is less potent and the weather is such that the windows are closed most of the time.

Along the Window

Thin-shelled eggs indicate a lack of minerals or of vitamin D in the hen's ration.

Wheat raised in Argentina in the 1937-38 season weighed nearly 6,000,000 tons.

It takes 34,000 acres to produce the corn required by the Oregon poultry industry.

Using a magnet from an old tractor a farmer can remove metal objects from feed.

Since the composition of eggs is two-thirds water, a gallon of water is required to form 100 eggs.

Sleeping sickness among horses was first recorded in Germany in 1890 and appeared in United States about 1890.

Some poultrymen, with a special market, have found capons profitable. The work should be done when the birds weigh about two pounds.

Forty-five pounds of corn are required to produce a case of eggs.

Where alfalfa or clover can be grown satisfactorily and economically, dairymen should grow these legumes or legume mixtures instead of grass hay.

To make sure of supplying enough vitamin A for good growth in chicks, poultrymen should include 5 per cent alfalfa meal or alfalfa leaf meal in the ration, especially if the ration contains no cod liver oil.

USED CAR SPECIALS

WE HAVE A STOCK OF USED CARS OF ALL MODELS WHICH WE HAVE GIVEN A COMPLETE CHECK-OVER.

IF IN THE MARKET FOR A GOOD USED CAR IT WILL BE MONEY IN YOUR POCKET TO SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY.

IF IN THE MARKET FOR NEW CAR OR TRUCK, BE SURE AND SEE OUR LINE OF PONTIAC AUTOMOBILES AND GMC TRUCKS.

Averitt Bros. Auto Co.

STATESBORO, GEORGIA

SELL YOUR TOBACCO ON THE STATESBORO MARKET

Fertilizers

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Cotton Storage

E. A. SMITH GRAIN CO.



**While Selling
Your Tobacco**

IN

Statesboro

HAVE YOUR

Clothes Cleaned

AT

Thackston's

Dry Cleaners

HOBSON DuBOISE, Prop.

PHONE 18

ONE-DAY SERVICE

EACH GARMENT INSURED

FARM TOPICS

SHOULD CHECK ON GROWTH OF CHICKS

Flocks May Be Developing Too Slow, Too Fast.

By Dr. W. C. Thompson, Poultry Husbandman, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, W. W. Service.

It is a part of good business management for the poultry producer to know whether his chick flocks are growing at about the rate which should be expected of average, well bred, healthy chicks.

It may be that the rate of growth being shown by a given lot of chicks is not up to par, or it may be that they are growing faster than experience has indicated as being optimum. Chick growers, therefore, should have some sort of standard so that the development of chicks during the growing season may be measured.

This does not mean that it is necessary for the poultryman to weigh all of the chicks every week or two. He may obtain a good average by weighing any ten chicks caught at random at each weighing time. Average White Leghorn pullet chicks should weigh 39 pounds per 100 at the end of the first month; 88 pounds at the end of the sixth week; 109 pounds at the end of the eighth week; 171 at the end of the twelfth week; 240 at the end of 16 weeks; and about 338 pounds per 100 pullets at the end of 24 weeks. The seven corresponding weights for heavy breed pullets, such as Rhode Island Reds, New Hampshire or Barred Plymouth Rocks, are 18, 43, 83, 130, 213, 304, and 427 pounds per 100 birds.

These weight standards can be copied on a card and nailed on the feed room door or kept in another convenient place for comparison with average weights of this year's pullet flocks determined from time to time. One need not worry if pullet flocks are running at just about the level of these standards, or somewhat heavier, but if they are running at considerably under these standards, inquiry should be made as to the probable cause. Experience teaches that unless pullets develop at approximately these rates, they cannot reasonably be expected to reach egg-laying maturity at the normal time and be in condition to continue through a long year of normal egg yield.

Next year's pullet layers are in the making in this spring's chick

flocks and this summer's growing pullets. It is important to keep an eagle eye on their rate of growth and make sure that it does not depart too far from normal expectancy.

Many Soybean Varieties

Needed for Varied Uses

Breeding to improve the soybean is only beginning, but the chances are bright, says W. J. Morse of the United States Department of Agriculture. New varieties are needed, even though the department and the states have already imported more than 10,000 lots of seed.

Soybeans are particular in their local requirements, are more variable than many plants, and are grown for a variety of purposes. A good forage variety for one area may not do at all well elsewhere. A good forage bean may not be a good milling bean, or be useful as a vegetable. Some growers want soybeans for forage; others for oil and meal processing; still others as vegetables. The result is that each local area in the soybean regions needs a soybean variety that will do well in that particular place and for a definite purpose. Such an area may even need two or three varieties—one for forage, one for high oil or protein content for the mills, and a third for the table.

The soybean is a self-fertilized plant. Artificial crossing is difficult and tedious, but it can be done.

In the Feed Lot

Train beans to a pole or a fence for maximum yield.

Hens of all ages should be carefully culled until September 1.

Chickens take dust baths to rid themselves of bird-lice.

Eggs are an important source of iron. They also contain calcium, sulfur, and phosphorus in goodly amounts.

A correctly adjusted plow does better work, saves time and pulls easier.

Eggs at room temperature beat more quickly and to a greater volume than do eggs beaten when taken from the refrigerator.

For fence posts, black locust is the tree to plant, but other kinds are white cedar, European or Japanese arch.

Every hour of the day and night, a thousand pound cow breathes in and out about 2,800 bushels or 3,600 cubic feet of air. This air weighs about 270 pounds.

Farm Lands and City Property For Sale

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO OWN A GOOD FARM IN BULLOCH COUNTY OR A HOME OR ANY OTHER PROPERTY, WILL BE GLAD TO HAVE YOU CALL AND TALK IT OVER WITH ME.

Chas. E. Cone

REAL ESTATE

STATESBORO, GEORGIA



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Lumber Co.**

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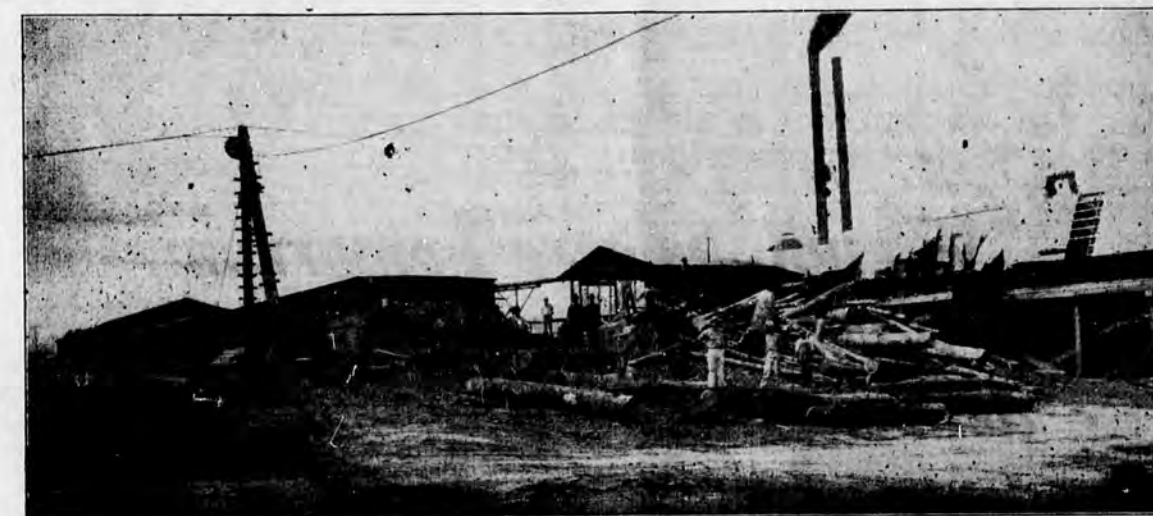
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QUALITY MILLWORK

PROMPT DELIVERY

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If You Are Going To Build WE HAVE WHAT IT TAKES!



Having recently installed modern equipment throughout our entire establishment, we are in position to serve your every want--and serve promptly--in building materials of all kinds--

Lumber, Brick, Lime, Cement, Roofing, Windows, Doors, Hardware

In position also to assist you in making the necessary financial arrangements up to 90 per cent. of the cost of your house and lot. See our contractor for a bid on completed building. Stop paying rent.

Sell Your Tobacco on the Statesboro Market

COME TO SEE US!

F. W. Darby Lumber Company

NEWS OF THE WEEK OVER THE NATION

Happenings That Affect Dinner Pails, Dividend Checks and Tax Bills of People.

The remarkable upturn in activity on the New York Stock Exchange during the week ending June 26—described in an Associated Press dispatch as "one of the best weeks in market history"—came as an unlooked-for boon to business and investors. Stocks advanced in value for six consecutive days, with daily gains averaging one to five points. Five hundred and twenty-seven issues advanced in value on the typical last day of the week, as against 104 which declined. Thirty-five issues touched new 1938 highs, and none reached new lows. For the week, turnover was in excess of 10,000,000 shares—best since the week ending October 30, 1937—as compared with 1,700,000 shares in the week preceding. The AP average of 60 representative stocks stood at 45.5 on June 25, as against 37.4 a month before. In spite of the rise, however, values were still far below those prevailing at this time a year ago.

What caused the upturn in the face of increasingly gloomy predictions as to the outlook for summer business, and a steady downswing in the state of expert sentiment? So far as can be seen, no single concrete factor was responsible. It is probable that the improvement came from a combination of the following factors—a recent strengthening in commodity prices, statement by government officials that funds provided under the new lending-spending measure will be put to work rapidly, and the low state of business inventories.

The commodity price situation, up to very recently, has been a black spot in the economic picture. Prices tended to fall off, in spite of every effort to keep them stable. Now it seems possible that the trend has changed. But it is anybody's guess due to the uncertainty of our own as well as the world's credit structure and tax policies, not to mention the possibility of wars and labor troubles.

The inventory situation is another factor in the stock upswing. On June 1, wholesalers' stocks of merchandise were 14.5 per cent under a year before. In some lines inventories are at excessively low levels, and signs

of increased buying have appeared. It is expected that this will steadily, but perhaps slowly, increase and reach substantial proportions this fall.

So far as the lending-spending program is concerned, many experts believe that it will be a less important factor than the optimistic hope, for it means more debt and taxes. Congress has made available for this purpose about three and three-quarter billion dollars. Apparently every effort will be made to put the money to work with rapidity. But, as Paul Mallon recently wrote, "The government is just not geared to function like a spigot. It is still the small crawling through indispensable red tape." Mr. Mallon estimates that during the next six months only \$500,000,000 more will be spent than in the six months ending June 30. Using his figures, WPA spending for this period will be up \$254,000,000; AAA soil conservation payments will be down \$31,000,000; commodity credit loans will increase \$138,000,000.

It is possible, of course, that these estimates may be proven entirely wrong, if the government manages to cut some of the red tape and get the program running in high gear in record time. But past precedent certainly indicates that it is unwise to expect too much in this direction.

Summing up, the week surveyed marked the arrival of the first really encouraging signs since last year. On the debit side is the fact that most business barometers—with the exception of residential banking, which is showing major improvement—have not come back far, on the basis of the latest statistics available. It thus remains to be seen whether the upward turn will prove to be the start of a recovery cycle, or whether it will fizzle out, and show itself to be based on unjustified hopes.

Believe it or not—state governments as a whole were in better financial condition at the end of the 1937-38 fiscal year on June 30, than at the end of the preceding fiscal year. That is the gist of a compilation of statistics gathered from the 48 state capitals.

Only about six states had budget deficits. The balance generally managed to keep outgo in tune with income, and a number made progress in reducing debt.

This record has been made in the face of declining revenues, and higher costs for relief. It was made possible, on the whole, by economies in

state government, and by extending the tax base and putting new taxes into effect. It is an interesting fact that most states are coming to depend less upon taxes on real property, and more on income, sales and similar levies.

Mrs. McLean Declares Lindbergh Ungrateful

New York, July 11—Revealing for the first time that Lindbergh approved of her negotiations to bring about the return of his kidnapped child, Mrs. Evelyn Walsh McLean today declares the noted flier never even as much as thanked her for her efforts.

Telling of her activities in the case, in the current Liberty Magazine, the Washington society woman reveals she had to pawn the famous Hope Diamond several times to get funds with which she carried on her investigation and which ultimately cost her \$100,000, paid to Gaston Means in a futile attempt to recover the child.

"Lindbergh knew what was going on all the time," Mrs. McLean reveals. "Before I gave Gaston Means as much as a five-cent piece, the father of the missing baby was told in detail what the notorious Means' seemingly reasonable plans were, and who and what Means was; and he sent word through a relative for me to go ahead. Today I do not possess so much as a note of thanks from Lindbergh for my pains."

Mrs. McLean states she still hopes to bring about a complete solution of the crime.

GEORGIA TOBACCO, from page 13

without trying into hands. Arguments and discussions, both by representatives of manufacturers as well as growers, over the problem of tying have taken place from time to time during the last fifteen years in particular. From the grower's standpoint, it is a matter of time and labor required, and the conflict of these with other crops and enterprises. With the manufacturer, it is the question of being able to get the tobacco in a form where three is the least amount of waste; but this would require lengthening the marketing period, hence the question remains unsettled.



SELL YOUR TOBACCO
On the Statesboro Market

AND

For ICE and REFRIGERATORS

SEE

Statesboro Provision Co.

CHECK UP

On your plans for
**FINANCIAL
SECURITY**

1. Are you thrifty?
2. Do you save money?
3. Are you investing wisely?



If you can take care of the first
two items, we can help you
INVEST WISELY, HERE



**FEDERAL SAVINGS
AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
OF STATESBORO**
H. Z. SMITH, President.
J. B. AVERITT, Vice-President.
H. L. KENNON, Secy.-Treas.
MRS. JESSIE O. AVERITT,
Assistant Secretary.
The above-named officers with
L. E. Tyson and C. E. Cone
constitute the board of directors.

PARKER OPENS ATLANTA OFFICE

Will Wage Campaign Upon His
Record As a Public Official, He Says.

Homer C. Parker, candidate for comptroller general, moved his campaign headquarters to Atlanta last week. He invites his friends to visit him at Room 415 of the Henry Grady Hotel. The Atlanta headquarters will be in charge of Mrs. Ollie C. Girardeau, of Bryan county (more recently of Atlanta), and Miss Clara Lanier, of Bulloch county.

Mr. Parker is a native of Appling county, but has lived at Statesboro in Bulloch county since 1920. His father is a native of Liberty county (now Long), and his mother was born and reared in Clinch county.

Before the World War Mr. Parker, a lawyer by profession, was solicitor of the city court of Statesboro. Early in 1917 he volunteered for service in the army of the United States and served during the war and until December, 1922. He was overseas for approximately one and one-half years.

After the war Mr. Parker returned to Statesboro and again entered the practice of law. He was twice elected mayor of Statesboro, resigning this position in 1927 to become the adjutant general of Georgia. He served the state in this capacity for four years under Governor Hardman. While adjutant general he made the race for comptroller general in 1930 and both he and the incumbent, W. B. Harrison, received an equal number of county unit votes (188) but Parker received a plurality of 1,199 popular votes. The nomination was denied him by the delegates to the state convention in 1930.

In 1931 Mr. Parker was elected to congress and served as congressman from the First district, which includes his home town, Statesboro, and the city of Savannah, during the 72nd and 73rd congresses. In his third race for congress he received 3,492 more votes than his successful opponent, who won the office by the operation of the county unit system of election in vogue in that particular congressional district.

Mr. Parker has served the state as comptroller general for a few months by appointment of the governor.

Mr. Parker says he is waging this campaign on his record as a public official. He claims to be a conservative and is opposed to any new forms of taxation. He advocates a reduction in existing taxes. He claims to be the original advocate of reducing the ad valorem tax. He made a campaign speech in Bulloch county on July 4, 1930, in which he pledged himself, if elected comptroller general, to recommend to the governor that the ad valorem tax be reduced one mill each year until it could be wiped out of existence. He says, while he believes more strongly in reducing expenses more strongly in reducing expenditures. His slogan is "Spend Less and Need Less."

The public meeting was held in the new Sheppard warehouse. Alfred Dorman, of the Chamber of Commerce committee, called the crowd to order and introduced Mayor Renfro, who proceeded with the formal ceremony of introducing Governor Rivers.

Governor Rivers congratulated the people of Bulloch and surrounding counties "for their enterprise in developing tobacco production as one of Georgia's richest economic resources." He said the present state administration "is seeking in every way possible to help develop not only the economic potentialities of Georgia, but to improve the living conditions of its people. To that end, we have undertaken and set in motion in the last eighteen months a program the results of which already have justified the expenditures that made it possible."

Almost immediately after the close of his address the governor left to return to Atlanta.

The closing feature of the day's program was the dance in the big Sheppard warehouse in the evening, beginning at 9 o'clock and continuing till near midnight. More than three thousand persons attended, most of them spectators. Music was furnished by Carl Collins' band.

The following club members are being asked to serve as hostesses:

July 26th—Mrs. Carl Donaldson, Mrs. Everett Williams, Mrs. Cliff Bradley.
August 2nd—Mrs. Kermit Carr, Mrs. Glenn Jennings, Mrs. Harry Smith, Mrs. J. L. Matthews.
August 9th—Mrs. Dan Lester, Mrs. Alfred Dorman, Mrs. Horace Smith.
August 16th—Mrs. Charlie Olliff, Mrs. F. T. Lanier, Mrs. B. H. Ramsey, Mrs. Dan Blitch Jr.
August 23rd—Mrs. Henry Ellis, Mrs. R. J. Kennedy, Mrs. Thad Morris.

August 30th—Mrs. A. J. Mooney, Mrs. Charles Bryant, Mrs. Hinton Booth, Mrs. Byron Dyer.
September 6th—Mrs. W. W. Edge, Mrs. W. H. Aldred Sr., Mrs. Robert Donaldson, Mrs. J. S. Murray.

The following groups of hostesses have already served:

July 7th—Mrs. W. A. Bowen, Mrs. C. H. Remington, Mrs. Marvin Pittman, Mrs. R. L. Cone, Mrs. Lester Martin.
July 12th—Miss Eunice Lester, Mrs. Allen Shearer, Mrs. C. M. Destler.
July 19th—Mrs. Jesse Johnston, Mrs. Edwin Groover, Mrs. H. P. Jones.

WHAT BUILDS A CITY? IS IT LOYALTY TO AND SUPPORT OF ITS INSTITUTIONS—STORES, BANKS, TOBACCO WAREHOUSES, LUMBER YARDS, FILLING STATIONS, STOCK YARDS, AUTOMOBILE DEALERS, PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, CARPENTERS, AND EVEN NEWS-PAPERS? THE BULLOCH TIMES IS THE ONLY NEWSPAPER PRINTED IN BULLOCH COUNTY. EVERY DOLLAR PAID BY ITS EMPLOYEES GOES BACK DIRECTLY TO THE INSTITUTIONS OF STATESBORO, NOT INTO THE CASH REGISTERS OF RIVAL COMMUNITIES. WITH OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS TO SEE WHICH OF STATESBORO'S INSTITUTIONS ARE ASKING FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION IN BUILDING UP THIS CITY. THEN GIVE THEM YOUR SUPPORT.

Bulloch County,
In the Heart
of Georgia.
"Where Nature
Smiles"

BULLOCH TIMES

(STATESBORO NEWS—STATESBORO EAGLE)

Bulloch Times, Established 1892
Statesboro News, Established 1901
Statesboro Eagle, Established 1917—Consolidated January 17, 1917.
Consolidated December 9, 1920.

STATESBORO, GA., THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1938

VOL. 47—NO. 20

LOCAL TOBACCO MARKET OPENS TODAY WITH RUSH

GOVERNOR'S TALK DRAWS BIG CROWD

Words of Commendation For
Spirit of Faith Which Promptly
Enlarged Tobacco Markets.

Statesboro's market opening celebration Tuesday afternoon was exactly what had been planned for—an occasion to introduce to the people of this section the enlarged facilities for Statesboro's tobacco market for the season now opening.

Conservative estimates place the number attending the celebration at between two and three thousand. Certainly the lower estimate is conservative.

Governor Rivers and an escort of drawing card, and it is needless to say that he met the niceties of the occasion in a tactful way. Introduced by Mayor J. L. Renfro as the governor of Georgia and not as a candidate, he disclaimed any intention to color his talk with personal politics, and he adhered strictly to that promise.

Governor Rivers and an escort of only one or two friends arrived here at 12 o'clock. In the party were Hon. John G. Kennedy, Savannah, and Dan McGill, Athens newspaper man. The party first went to the South Georgia Teachers College, where Dr. M. S. Pittman carried them through the college for a hurried inspection of the property and operation there.

At 1 o'clock the governor was luncheon guest of Dr. R. J. Kennedy at the Tea Pot Grille, at which were present a number of local citizens, members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Proceeding the speaking, which began at 4 o'clock, a concert was rendered by the Fireman's Band, Savannah, directed by Capt. Clancy, this service having been volunteered as an aid to the occasion.

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CELEBRATE WARHOUSE OPENING



The above picture shows part of the huge crowd assembled to hear Governor Rivers speak Tuesday afternoon at the celebration of the opening of the Statesboro warehouses in readiness for the tobacco season which formally opened here today.

MANGHAM MEETS VOTERS MONDAY

Unadvertised Coming and Unfavorable Weather Militate Against Large Hearing.

Hon. J. J. Mangham, from Bremen, Ga., candidate for governor in the forthcoming primary, visited Statesboro Monday evening and spoke to an audience numbering possibly less than a hundred in the court house. Rains throughout the entire afternoon and the lack of advance information as to his coming probably contributed chiefly to the smallness of the attendance.

The advertising method of the candidate was unique and pleasing. He was accompanied by a quartet of vocalists and a pianist as entertainers, and the program before and after his address was a most pleasing one. This program was relayed, also, by a sound truck which stood on the court house yard, and which was easily heard for many blocks.

The address of the candidate was devoid of any flowers or attempts at oratory. His manner was that of a practical business man, and it is fair to say that he made a good impression upon the few who heard him. He declared himself strictly in favor of an economical administration of the state's affairs, and went into some detail in explaining the system by which he would reduce operating expenses. He declared for a curtailment of the state patrol, and explained that the work now done by that organization could well be placed in the hands of the various sheriffs of the state. As to the system of road maintenance he was rather definitely in favor of placing this responsibility with the various counties to be performed by private labor.

Another point on which he openly declared himself was the method of liquor control. He opposed the general licensing of dealers, and declared that the expected revenue from this source had not materialized.

OGEECHEE P-T-A TO SPONSOR FAMILY NIGHT

Ogeechee P-T-A, will sponsor a family night program at the school auditorium on the evening of Friday, July 29, beginning at 8:30 o'clock. The features will consist of games of various kinds and sports, to be supervised by members of the faculty of the Teachers College. There will be no admission charge—merely an evening of fun. The public is invited.

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DR. CHAS. H. HERTY

Death of Dr. Herty Learned With Sorrow

News of the death of Dr. Chas. H. Herty, prominent Savannah chemist, Wednesday morning was received with sorrow in Statesboro. His death occurred at a hospital where he had been confined for two weeks.

Thirty-five years ago Dr. Herty lived in Statesboro for several months while he experimented upon the turpentine cup which he perfected and which is now commonly used. His experiments were conducted upon property of McDougald-Page Company, adjoining the South Georgia Teachers College, and the first tree upon which he hung a cup was on that property. At present the body of the tree is on display on the campus of the college.

Dr. Herty was a native of Milledgeville, and his body will be interred there Friday morning following funeral services both in Savannah and Macon.

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INTERESTING MEET OF LIBRARY BOARD

Report of Librarian Denotes
Growing Popularity of Bulloch County Library.

The Bulloch county library board held another interesting meeting during the week end. Mrs. F. W. Hughes, chairman of the board, presided. The librarian, Mrs. Nan Edith Jones, reported a circulation of 1,694 books and 1,448 visitors during the past month. Among the visitors at different times were the two classes in library science of the South Georgia Teachers College, together with their instructor, Prof. Richard James Hurley, of Roslyn Heights, Long Island. Mrs. Jones is taking the courses in library science under Professor Hurley. It was voted to let Professor Hurley use a limited number of laboratory fiction books for laboratory work during the second session of summer work at the college inasmuch as there are several Bulloch county teachers taking the courses.

Leon Holloway, the WPA field service agent, reported that summer reading clubs had been formed in Brooklet and Nevils, and that several other sections of the county had a reading center, where the communities could get books.

The board was gratified to receive a new reference book, The New Wonder Book of Knowledge, as a gift from Mrs. W. L. Jones, of Statesboro.

The library board is grateful to Mrs. Helena Beechly, WPA field library service agent, of Savannah, for her continued interest and suggestions in assisting them and also the negro division of the Bulloch County Library.

At the close of the session Mayor J. L. Renfro, of Statesboro, also a member of the library board, expressed his appreciation of the services of this group and served refreshments to the entire body.

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SALES FOR TODAY TO REACH RECORD

Tobacco on Floors at Opening
Believed in Excess of Any
Previous Opening.

Grower, J. B. Blalock, weight, 114 pounds; price, 30 cents; sold at the warehouse of Cobb & Foxhall.

That is the brief history of the first basket of tobacco sold on the Statesboro market this morning at exactly 9 o'clock.

In the toss for first sale, Cobb & Foxhall won; therefore the first sale. Incidentally, there is a slight difference in the division of time for the present season, according to information given us by Mr. Foxhall, Cobb & Foxhall will have five hours for selling and Sheppard seven hours and thirty